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14th Day: 6,000 Planes Blast Reich; Invasion Tension Mounts in Europe; Dewey Urges Postwar Allied League

Added Flights for Boston; U. S.-Britain Press Spain; Navy Cold to Unified Plan

The World's Day—April 28, 1944

Boston: All-Cargo Flight on Hub Schedule

Eight additional flights in and out of Boston daily, including one all-cargo flight, are announced by American Airlines as a result of release by the Government of three of its planes. Through flights now include three to Los Angeles, seven to Chicago, two to Washington, and one each to Cleveland and Buffalo. Five daily planes for New York stop at Providence and five at Hartford.

Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange organizes postwar planning council to help iron out wrinkles in city realty tax patterns. [Page 2.]

Eight unpledged Rhode Island delegates to the Republican National Convention were chosen today at a G. O. P. State Convention which heard its chairman, Sidney Clifford, Providence attorney, charge the Roosevelt Administration with ineptitude in both domestic and foreign affairs. The Convention indorsed former United States Senator Felix Hebert of West Warwick and Mrs. Marion Yatman of Providence as National Committeeman and Committeewoman.

New England hotel and resort owners, who will probably have one of the biggest seasons in years this summer, were told today that unless they made plans for postwar vacation period now, they might find themselves without a business. [Page 2.]

Europe: U. S.-Britain Press Spain on Tungsten

Negotiations with Spain are reported approaching the point where the Spanish Government may materially reduce its shipments of wolfram (tungsten) ore to Germany, as a result of pressure by Britain and the United States for a substantial reduction in the export of this important war material to the Nazis.

Vichy reprisals for Allied bombings were urged by Paris Radio commentator Maurice Cotharts who suggested that the Vichy Government take hostages from among British and American residents in France.

German householders are now required to leave keys to their home with neighbors or an air raid warden if they are to be absent over night. The new regulation has been issued so that fire fighters may enter the house quickly to extinguish incendiary bombs during a raid.

In Beirut several persons were killed and other wounded during a sudden outburst as crowds lined the streets to cheer newly-elected Lebanese deputies arriving in Parliament, according to a Reuter report reaching London.

May Day in Italy, suppressed as a holiday under the Mussolini regime, has been reinstituted under the new Italian Cabinet as Italy's national Labor Day, and workers in Occupied Italy are called upon to make it "a day of struggle for the liberation of the country."

Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, has arrived in London by air to attend the first wartime conference of British Empire leaders. Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada and Prime Minister Peter Frazer of New Zealand are also among early arrivals for the conference.

Washington: Navy Cold to a Unified Command

The Navy's Attitude toward unified command of Army, Navy, and Air Forces is one of distinct lack of enthusiasm for the change, in comparison with the Army, even as a postwar move, according to Navy testimony before the House Committee on Postwar Military Policy. [Page 7.]

Involving 115,000 workers, 360 strikes occurred in March, reported the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Idleness aggregated 415,000 man-days, .06 per cent of the available working time, or 88 per cent of the idleness in February strikes.

The War Food Administration announced it is releasing 678,214 cases of canned vegetables and fruit juices to the trade for sale to civilians. Corn, orange juice, pumpkin and sauerkraut were included.

Major Generals Lewis Hyde Brereton, commanding the Ninth Air Force in England, and Barney McKinney Giles, Chief of Air Staff, Headquarters AAF, Washington, were nominated to be lieutenant generals by President Roosevelt. If confirmed, they will bring to 35 the total holding the three-star rank. Brig. Gen. Elwood Richard Quesada, commanding the Ninth Air Force Support Command, was nominated to the rank of major general.

National: 1,000-Plane Raids in Pacific Area

American air power in the Pacific has reached actual "1,000-plane raids there," said Artemus L. Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, at a press conference in Hutchinson, Kan., where he was attending a Navy graduation ceremony.

Application of Marshal Pietro Badoglio to have Italy readmitted into the International Labor Organization will be considered by the Governing Body, it was disclosed in Philadelphia, where the International Labor Conference, which received the application, is in session.

A 40-cent minimum hourly wage for 150,000 workers in the fruit and vegetable packing and farm products assembling industry is being set under a wage order effective May 22, it was announced in New York by L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor.

Americas: President Lescot of Haiti Re-Elected

Elie Lescot, completing his third year as President of Haiti, was re-elected by the National Assembly in Port-Au-Prince for a seven-year term ending May 15, 1951. Women were given the right to become mayors, ministers or members of Congress but were refused the ballot, in other constitutional changes voted by the Assembly.

Five Chilean Cabinet members who are members of the Radical Party refused to heed orders from their Party's Executive Committee to resign, it was reported in Santiago. The resignations were ordered when President Rios declined to reorganize the Government along leftist lines.

Australia: Attempt to Stifle Criticism Cited

Contempt proceedings brought by Commonwealth peace officers against the Sydney Morning Herald for publication of a letter to the editor discussing the present censorship dispute brought forth a statement from Chief Justice Sir Frederick Jordan that such action appears to be an attempt to stifle public criticism.

Canada: Ralston Defends Persuasion Policy

Canada's Defense Minister J. L. Ralston denied in the House of Commons that coercion is being used to get drafted men to volunteer for overseas service. He defended a policy of persuasion, however. Canada's conscripts are required to serve only in North America, and overseas service is purely voluntary.

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

More Canned Vegetables Off Ration Lists

OPA announces removal on Sunday to remain until such time as supply calls for return.

In an effort to clear store shelves for the new season's pack, now in production, the Office of Price Administration today announced the removal of eight additional vegetables from ration lists.

Beginning on Sunday, housewives may purchase canned tomatoes, beets, corn, asparagus, spinach, leafy vegetables, black-eye beans, and garbanzo beans, a foreign dish ingredient, without the use of blue ration stamps or blue tokens.

"The present low values on canned vegetables may be compared to an old-fashioned year-end bargain sale," said OPA Administrator Chester Bowles. "When the supply of 'point bargains' has disappeared, higher 'point values' will have to be restored to spread new supplies evenly through the year."

Current values on No. 2 can sizes of the more important vegetables made point-free are: tomatoes, 8 points; corn, 8 (vacuum packed 6); asparagus, 10; beets, 3; leafy greens, 4; and spinach, 6.

In other changes in processed food values, reductions are ordered for all condensed and concentrated soups, the type generally sold. From the current four-point value on 10½-ounce cans, two points are trimmed for clam chowder and other seafood soups, while all other kinds are cut one point.

A number of varieties of fruit butter as well as grape and tomato preserves and apple, grape, mint and plum jellies in one-pound containers are reduced two points to a new value of two. But raspberry and strawberry jams and preserves, in short supply, are increased to 16 points a pound jar, double the present value.

Also sharply boosted is the value on cranberries and cranberry sauce, up eight points to a new total of 15 for a No. 2 can. Prevailing high point values on all other canned fruits are maintained.

To slow the rapid movement of tomato catsup and chili sauce, the ration cost of these items goes from 23 points to 30 for a 14-ounce bottle, but spaghetti sauce, packaged with cheese, gets a value of three instead of six points for an eight-ounce jar.

Heavy demand hikes the point value on a 46-ounce can of tomato juice two points to 18, while the six-pound size will cost 36 points instead of 30.

Also listed on the May chart are point values for home canned foods that are sold. For containers over 14 ounces and including one pound-two ounces, points assigned are: fruits, 10; juices, 2;

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Governor of New York defines his views on U. S. foreign policy to news publishers:

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—Defining major premises in American foreign policy in the global crisis of World War II, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey is on record today with his first full-dress enunciation of his grasp of international affairs.

To an acclamatory reception as the featured speaker at the annual dinner of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, the Governor called for effective postwar organization between the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China that ruled out any assumption by "tired war leaders," as in 1919, that "by signing their name to a treaty they had brought their task to an end."

It was a nationally representative audience of 1,400 for this longest of Dewey utterances on foreign policy, and, while continuing his role as unavowed candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, Governor Dewey's introduction to the gathering by Charles P. Manship, Publisher of the Baton Rouge, La., State Times and Morning Advocate, left no doubt regarding his contender stature in the eyes of his listeners.

"Rare Wisdom" Lauded

"He must be a gentleman of rare wisdom," Mr. Manship said, "because by the simple expedient of keeping quiet, laying low, and saying nothing, he has become the leading candidate for President of the United States for the Republican Party."

In a list of leading conclusions and purposes, Governor Dewey voiced belief that the nation was now in overwhelming agreement on three principles in the field of world responsibilities:

"To carry on the war to total crushing victory, and in so doing drive home to the aggressor nations a lesson that will never be forgotten.

"To organize in co-operation with other nations a structure of peace backed by adequate force to prevent future wars.

"To establish and maintain in our relations with other nations conditions calculated to promote world-wide economic stability not only for the sake of the world, but also to the end that our own people

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Associated Press From United States Army Air Forces

U. S. Marauders Pound Belgian Rail Yards

Some of the more than 150 B-26 Marauder medium bombers participating fly from the Namur railway yards in Belgium after a precision-bombing assault. Smoke rises from direct hits on tracks and freight cars. Planes in this photo, from an American 9th Air Force bomber station in England, are unpainted, adding to their speed by lightening the load they have to carry.

MacArthur and Nimitz integrate campaigns in Pacific; Hollandia operation over.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied air power's preinvasion offensive against Germany has reached an incredible degree of intensity as it roars into its fourteenth consecutive day.

The world never has witnessed anything even remotely comparable to the Wellsian rain of destruction now descending on Naziism.

Thus far today the RAF has dropped an estimated 3,500 tons of bombs on the aircraft and radar plants of Friedrichshafen and the railroads of Northern France and Belgium. And American planes have released an undisclosed tonnage on rail targets in France.

In 24 hours, an estimated 15,000 tons of bombs have been unloosed by more than 6,000 American and British planes. In two weeks at least 65,000 tons have been dropped.

Recent tests at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds showed that a one-ton bomb levels everything within a 100 yard radius. On this basis, and if we allow for a certain degree of waste, it is possible to deduce that in the past fortnight Allied bombers have leveled a theoretical maximum of 6,000 square miles of German and German-held territory.

To put it another way, if the areas devastated could be brought together they would fill a 32-mile-wide strip from Berlin to Prague. Or, to use a still more familiar analogy, they would cover an area approximately 15 miles wide on each side of the railroad tracks extending from New York to Boston.

Invasion tension is mounting in Europe in direct ratio to the rising intensity of the bombing offensive. Wild guesses regarding the date, hour, and place are coming from inside Germany and from various neutral capitals.

Anxious German dispatches report Nazi aircraft have bombed fleets of invasion vessels in western British ports and tell of great shipping concentrations in Southeast Britain. Nazis in Holland are said to be ready to blast the dikes guarding the entrance to the Zuider Zee and to flood a vast area, including Rotterdam and Amsterdam. In Britain, severe regulations forbidding civilians to leave the island except on the most urgent national business have gone into effect.

And adding greatly to the German jitters are ominous calms on both the Russian and Italian fronts.

Meanwhile, new and still mightier Allied blows against Japan are presaged in the announcement that General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz conferred prior to the northern New Guinea invasion and worked out "completely integrated" plans. To all intents and purposes, this establishes a unified command in the entire Pacific war theater from the Indian Ocean to the American mainland.

The five-day conquest of the big Japanese air base at Hollandia has come to an end with the fall of the third and last Nipponese airfield. Enemy opposition remains conspicuous by its absence.

Montgomery Ward vs. U. S.

Mail-Order House Starts Court Fight

CHICAGO, April 28 (AP)—The big Montgomery Ward & Co. began a legal fight today against Government control of its Chicago facilities shortly after two of the firm's top executives — Board Chairman Sewell Avery and President Clement D. Ryan—were barred from their offices.

Wayne C. Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce and Federal operating manager of the properties, reported soldiers patrolling the buildings had been instructed to keep the two men out on grounds that they "have refused to co-operate with the Government."

Company counsel then asked Federal Judge William H. Holly to dismiss an injunction obtained late last night by Attorney General Francis Biddle restraining Ward executives from interfering with Government operation of the local plants.

After listening to arguments by the firm's attorneys and Mr. Biddle, the judge announced he would hear further pleas May 1 and probably would render a decision May 2.

Basis of Legal Attack

The legal attack was based in part on the contention that seizure of the properties in keeping with an order from President Roosevelt was unconstitutional.

The Ward attorneys also stressed the contention that the concern was not engaged in war production.

The jurist ordered an immediate hearing and subpoenaed Mr. Taylor for testimony in litigation stemming from Mr. Avery's refusal to extend an expired contract with a Congress of Industrial Organizations union as he had been directed to do by the National War Labor Board and the White House and widely watched as a gauge of the NWLB and Presidential powers.

George Christensen, Ward attorney, claimed the seizure of the

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Resolve in House Demands Probe

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—A resolution proposing an investigation of the Government's seizure of the Montgomery Ward & Co. plant at Chicago was pushed through the powerful rules committee of the House today and sent to the floor for consideration.

Bipartisan support put the resolution offered by Representative Charles S. Dewey (R) of Illinois through the Committee after it had been amended by the rules group to call for a general investigation "with respect to the seizure."

The committee eliminated from the original resolution the words "with a view of determining, among other things, the authority in law for such seizure and whether the opinion of the Attorney General rendered in connection with such seizure discloses adequate grounds for reaching the conclusion that such seizure was authorized by law."

The resolution would authorize

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Merits of Seizure Divide Chicagoans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 28—Opinion here on the merits of the Montgomery Ward & Co. labor dispute, which has resulted in the United States Army taking over the plant, is strikingly divided. It's not just a capital-labor division. Businessmen are not of one view by any means. The Association of Commerce is staying out of the controversy scrupulously.

The fact is that while a good many industrialists look upon Sewell L. Avery, Chairman of the Board of Montgomery Ward, as a man who had the courage to do what a good many of them would have liked to do themselves—challenge the power of the National War Labor Board—others regard him as an individualist who is a bit too rugged. They say he is an extremely able executive, but an industrialist of the old school who is not much concerned about public reaction to his policies and

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Knox Served in Three Wars, Headed Largest U. S. Navy

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Frank Knox, who passed on here today, had been Secretary of the Navy since July 11, 1940.

The Senate and House both recessed immediately in tribute.

His passing was announced to the Navy throughout the world by James V. Forrestal, Navy Undersecretary, who automatically became Acting Secretary.

President Roosevelt summoned Mr. Knox to serve, as France fell, in the critical month of June, 1940, at the same time he asked Henry L. Stimson to become Secretary of War. Both men were Republican leaders, Mr. Knox having been his party's vice-presidential nominee in 1936.

Confident of Victory

Mr. Knox never doubted that the United States and its Allies would be victorious if they moved fast enough and armed in time. In a sense he "qualified" for the Cabinet by preaching American preparedness in prewar years and by early advocating that this country take its stand firmly with the forces opposing world fascism. A long-time critic of President Roosevelt's domestic policy before the war, he saw eye-to-eye with the President on all vigorous foreign-policy measures.

By appointing Mr. Knox and Mr. Stimson, Mr. Roosevelt sought not only to gain tough fighting men to head the armed forces but also to remove their civilian administration from Partisan politics.

War was an old story to Mr. Knox. As a Rough Rider he was in Cuba with Theodore Roosevelt in 1898. He was a Roosevelt supporter in the "Bull Moose" campaign of 1912. During World War I he became an artillery officer in France.

In this war he regretted that he was too old to go into uniform again, and gave all his energy to the job of being civilian boss of the biggest American Navy in history.

Long Flight Record

His flight record ran into scores of thousands of miles. He flew to Pearl Harbor the day after the Japanese attacked, Dec. 7, 1941. He was at Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons a year ago during an enemy bombing. He was also bombed at Espiritu Santo, in the New Hebrides.

He visited England, Africa, and the Mediterranean theater of war last year. From a naval vessel he watched some of the fighting at

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Foibles of 1890's: No Awnings on Bikes

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Fairmount Park Commission acknowledged officially that times have changed since the 1890's.

It struck from the records a rule prohibiting "the blowing of horns, playing musical instruments, or having musical instruments, shades or awnings attached to any bicycle."

Algiers Regime Prepares To Guide Liberated France

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALGIERS, Algeria, April 28—French administrators and military commanders in Algiers are preparing to assume control of civilian affairs in Metropolitan France at the first opportunity after the Allied invasion begins.

This, Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the National Committee of Liberation, to which he always refers as the Government of France, have every intention of retaining until the liberated French people can elect a constitutional administration of their own.

General de Gaulle says no other scheme will be accepted by Frenchmen. And when he says that he says it with great feeling. No other possibility is being entertained by Frenchmen now completing their blueprints for running French affairs on French territory as it is set free from the Germans.

Assurance by Hull

Their impression that this process will be carried out with a maximum of good will and a minimum of interference by the United States and Britain has been increased by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull's recent assurance that Allied dealings in this respect will be exclusively with representatives of the French National Committee of Liberation.

It has not set their thoughts completely at rest because it was not a binding diplomatic communication and no such communication on this subject has yet been

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Lull on Soviet Front Bolsters Expectancy of Allied Storm

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 28—There is a feeling of confidence and expectancy in the air that is increased rather than diminished by the fact that for almost a week now Soviet communiqués have reported nothing new on the front.

Of course, the quiet on the eastern front is never more than relative. Even on the calmest days, fierce battles may be raging in hundreds of localities. The communiqués merely point out that for the time being neither side is engaged in any large-scale offensive operations.

Like all previous fierce German local offensives that characterized various stages of their retreat from the Ukraine, the latest German counterthrusts southeast of Stanislawów between the Dnestr and Prut Rivers apparently have exhausted themselves without achieving any notable success.

Again, as in December east of Kiev, northwest of Vinnitsa in January, and northwest of Proskurov in March, the Germans have sacrificed large quantities of men and arms merely for the sake of temporarily slowing down Soviet progress.

Lull Inevitable

As far as the Russians are concerned, a lull was inevitable in the advance which had gone on continuously throughout the winter.

Indeed, the surprising thing is that they have managed to keep on uninterruptedly over lines of communication that have grown constantly longer and more difficult. To the famous Ukrainian mud has been added that of Bessarabia and Romania. Recently the situation has been further complicated by melting snow along the Carpathian crest.

Spring freshets from the mountains have added their volume to the already swollen Dnestr and Prut and their tributaries, sweeping away laboriously established bridges and crossings so that Red Army engineers have had to begin all over again under far more difficult conditions.

This has slowed up operations in the Kishinev area particularly, where the Germans, in addition, hold strong defense positions.

Yet the initiative and momentum by no means have been spent and supplies and reinforcements

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Even Shangri-La Must Wait For Peace to Return

LONDON, April 28 (Reuter)—Many a man has dreamed of an island all his own, where he could retreat from the rest of the world in peace and quiet.

And Mr. Herman Anton Andreae, senior partner in the banking firm of Kleinwort Sons & Co. was no exception.

But Mr. Andreae wasn't just an ordinary dreamer. He took the first step toward making his dream an actuality.

Furthermore, he bought not only one island, but three—Eriskay, South Uist, and Benbecula, a "sportsman's paradise" in the Outer Hebrides group off the west coast of Scotland.

But even the best-laid plans sometimes go awry. Mr. Andreae's did, and Eriskay, South Uist, and Benbecula suddenly became just another Shangri-la. Mr. Andreae's two business partners went off to war, and Mr. Andreae is stuck in London at his desk—for the duration.

Air Over Europe:

American Bombers Strike Continent

American heavy and medium bombers blasted Nazi air bases over a wide area in France on the heels of a 3,500-ton RAF bomb assault by night on Friedrichshafen and rail yards in France and Belgium.

Up to 250 Flying Fortresses—winging out after a record daylight pounding of continental targets April 27—bombed the Avord air-

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Hotels Urged to Prepare For Postwar Competition

By Leavitt F. Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England hotel and resort owners were told today that unless plans for the postwar vacation periods were made now they not only would find themselves behind the times, but would likely find themselves without a business.

However, the more than 150 hotel and resort owners attending the 20th annual New England Hotel and Restaurant Exposition at the Hotel Statler were cheered by their leaders' predictions that this summer would find them enjoying one of the most prosperous seasons in their history.

The New England hotels face a unique problem this year. There will be plenty of customers, which in the past has been one of their major concerns, but this summer the problem of feeding and adequately servicing their guests will present a difficult situation. But most of the hotel men, however, were accepting registrations far in advance, and not crossing the food and employment bridge until they come to it.

Bright Picture

Another bright picture for the resort owners was the almost definite assurance from railroad officials representing lines in the East that train service will be the same as last year, which was found adequate, and that it even might be bettered.

Declaring that the New England recreational industry faces its greatest challenge in history, Frank Dodge, Chairman of the Resort Committee of the New England Hotel Association, and Wallace Dickson, of the New England Council, urged the hotel men to start postwar planning now.

Not Growing

"New England faces the biggest competition in vacation travel ever known," Mr. Dodge said. "Our area will have to vie with such famous world resorts as Southern France, Italy, and England," Mr. Dodge continued.

In a survey of resort hotels conducted recently by the New England Council, it was revealed that 90 per cent of the owners agreed that New England resorts were not in a healthy growing condition.

Commenting upon this, Mr. Dodge urged all hotel men to invest the profits of the war years in securities which they can readily turn into cash when the war is over and use this money to make repairs and improvements on their properties.

Mr. Dodge noted that many resort hotels had given up the practice of room service because of lack of help. Appreciating their difficulty, Mr. Dodge, however, stressed the importance of maintaining such a service and cited the experience of an eastern resort which has continued to serve breakfast in patrons' rooms with considerable success.

Little Luxury

"Most people," he said, "like this little luxury, and if we are to make a favorable impression upon our guests we must still continue to give them the benefit of these little luxuries."

Mr. Dickson proposed that the New England Council make three major studies of the New England recreational industry. (1) What is the condition of New England's various accommodations as compared to those in other parts of the country? (2) What is the financial standing, credit rating, outstanding mortgage, and how much capital is available for expansion? (3) What does the vacationist, himself, think of the hotel? Where did he come from? And how did he happen to come to New England?

Mr. Dickson felt that at the completion of such a study the Council felt that it would be better qualified to sell New England's vacation attractions to the rest of the world.

Playing Host to Many Guests Is Their Task

By a Staff Photographer

Twentieth Annual New England Hotel and Restaurant Conference Meets in Boston

With everything pointing to well-filled hotels in resort areas this coming summer season, hotel executives, beset by problems of labor and food shortages, conferred today on ways and means of caring for the expected influx. Shown at opening of the "On-to-Victory" Exposition at the Statler, left to right: Arki Yovensonne, Manager, Hotel Fensgate; Glenwood J. Sherrard, President of American Hotel Association and Manager of Parker House; Mayor Tobin; Governor Saltonstall; Robert N. Appleton, Manager, Hotel Bradford, and Burt Stanbro, Manager, Hotel Statler.

N. E. Prepares To Repel New Forest Peril

Jobs of more than 200,000 workers in the $150,000,000 spruce-fir pulp industry located in the six New England States and New York were held in the balance today as representatives of timber owners met at the New England Council Conference rooms in Boston to develop plans to prevent destructive activities of the budworm in local forestry tracts.

Reports of heavy destruction by the budworm this year are coming in from Canada along with scattered rumors of its having effected several entries into New England and the lakes states of northern United States including New York. The present outbreak has attained the proportions of an epidemic in Canada with an area of 90,000 square miles being affected at an estimated loss of $30,000,000.

Under the leadership of Raymond E. Randall, Maine's Forest Commissioner, timber men from all six New England States, New York and Canada discussed the threat of the budworm to the Northeastern States in which are located 52,815,000 cords of merchantable timber and a capacity of 3,436,000 cords a year in the region's pulp mills.

Immediate action against the insect is contemplated in a research project to test control methods. Congress is preparing to bolster this research with an appropriation of $40,000 to $50,000.

Complete extermination or even adequate control of the pest, it is believed, may take many years, even as many as 20 years, to obtain the complete mastery. A four-point program was adopted at the meeting as follows:

1. Detection service and surveys to determine the exact locations of the budworm.
2. Research in the distribution of insecticides from aircraft.
3. Research in biological control to collect and distribute parasites to prey upon the budworm.
4. Active forest management in prevention through experimentation.

Many Dignitaries at Service Held for Cardinal O'Connell

Three Governors, many other public and military officials, and the highest ranking Roman Catholic prelates of the nation, including a Cardinal, four Archbishops and 27 Bishops, were among the thousands who paid final tribute today to William Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, at a solemn pontifical requiem mass held at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross.

Boston's stores were closed for the most part during the hours of the service and there were no sessions in the City's public or parochial schools. All but essential business at City Hall was postponed until after the rites.

Services, which began at 10 a. m. and continued for more than two hours, were broadcast to the nation.

Presiding was the nation's only living wearer of the red cap, Dennis Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia, who now succeeds Cardinal O'Connell as dean of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in America. Archbishop Amleto G. Cicognani, delegate of Pope Pius XII in Washington, was the celebrant, and the mass and eulogy were pronounced by the Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Auxiliary Bishop of Boston.

Governor Saltonstall, accompanied by Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island and Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine, led a delegation of State officials, and Mayor Tobin headed a group of City officials. Senator David I. Walsh and many Representatives in Congress attended the ceremonies.

The four highest prelates present, in addition to Cardinal Dougherty and Archbishop Ciognani, were: Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York, Archbishop Moses E. Kiley of Milwaukee, Archbishop Edward Mooney of Detroit and Archbishop John A. Floersch of Louisville, Ky.

Other attendants at the last ceremonies included the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, headed by Chief Justice Fred T. Field, and the Superior Court of Massachusetts, headed by Judge David F. Dillon.

Representatives of non-Roman Catholic religious bodies included: Archbishop Athanagoras of the Greek-Orthodox Church, Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill of the Episcopalian Diocese of Boston, representatives of the Massachusetts Council of Protestant Churches; Rabbi Herman Rubenovitz, with representatives of the Rabbinical Association of Greater Boston and a delegation from the National Conference of Christians and Jews, headed by Joseph L. McCorison, a delegation of the Massachusetts Committee, Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews headed by Victor Friend.

Mill Worker Testifies At Panel Hearing

Switching its testimony tactics from statistics to a more dramatic presentation, the Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.) today held up the "typical" case of a mill worker who receives $22.81 per week in wages as evidence in a hearing before a tripartite panel of the National War Labor Board at the Hotel Bradford. The final outcome of the hearings will affect 30,000 workers.

The union contended that the mill worker, whom they selected as typical of the industry, did not receive sufficient income, in spite of extra jobs he did outside of working hours, to maintain even minimum standards of living.

Questioned by Solomon Barkin, Research Director for the T. W. U. A., the mill worker, Warren C. West, of East Killingly, Conn., who is an oiler at the Powdrell-Alexander Mills, Danielson, Conn., said that his straight-time pay at the mills for a five day week was $22.81. His total income, he testified, for 1943, including overtime work and whatever he had garnered from carpentry work on the side, was $1,273. Out of this, he said, came $39 in taxes, leaving a net yearly income of $1,234.

The mill worker's total expenditures for the year were $1,365, leaving a net loss of $131, in spite of the fact that he raised most of his own vegetables and two hogs for meat. He had gone to the movies twice during the year, he said, and pays about $100 a year on a loan he made in 1936 to build his home which he now owns.

Mr. Barkin testified that if the current interest of Senate Committee in white collar workers was legitimate, certainly the plight of the mill worker should come in for some consideration as well.

The hearing is connected with a labor dispute between some 36 northern cotton and rayon textile mills and the textile union which is asking for the affected 30,000 workers a 60 cent minimum hourly wage, a 10 cent an hour wage increase and minimum wages for each job classification.

Hearings will continue tomorrow, and at the end of the union's three-day presentation of evidence, the panel will adjourn until Monday, May 8, at which time the industry will begin its presentation, after which evidence will be turned over to the NWLB.

Realty Board Names Group On Postwar Home Owning

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Organization of a Postwar Council to study all problems and forces having a bearing upon home ownership after the war was announced today by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange.

The committee which will encourage a fair and impartial study of the part that private and public housing will play in the development of postwar markets is comprised of seven members, including:

John F. Murphy, Chairman; Girard Jones, Secretary; Marshall R. Pihl, Earle B. Tinker, George W. Judkins, George K. Higgins, and Charles W. Bowker, Jr. Mr. Bowker is President of the Massachusetts Exchange and Mr. Higgins is President of the Boston Apartment House Owners Association.

In the over-all picture of what is to be done after the war, the Committee has in mind the subject of taxation and traffic, and their effects upon the decentralization of large cities. The Committee will urge the review of building and zoning ordinances throughout the State to meet with changing conditions and building materials. Building codes have been a cause of keeping new building materials and methods of construction out of the open markets.

There is also to be considered the prospects of further tax burdens upon real estate as the result of postwar unemployment projects. The Committee hopes to forestall the saddling of further responsibilities upon property owners for carrying the costs of Government and public enterprise.

In the downtown districts of large cities, the improved use of available properties and particularly land use will occupy the attention of the Exchange group. Means will also be devised for making home ownership more possible, particularly among the low-incomed groups. Lower interest rates and lower down-payments on houses may be among the answers.

Knowing that home ownership is one of the bulwarks of a working democracy, Mr. Bowker warned against forces that have been active in the last few years to jeopardize property ownership "to penalize, and discourage such home ownership in which the bulk of American savings are invested."

"When the present military crisis is over, thousands of new families will be wanting new homes. In conjunction with other groups working with postwar committees, the Massachusetts Exchange intends to help share in the transition from a war to a peacetime economy."

From time to time the Committee will release its findings for inclusion in a master plan for the future development of real estate.

At the same time, it was disclosed that realty agencies were already urging upon Congress a "share-the-expense" tax policy under which depreciation on individual homes could be taken in income tax reports as now allowed to owners of tenant occupied properties.

"This discrimination against home ownership," Mr. Bowker said, "has been embalmed in the revenue code too long. It is just another example of a tax structure that needs revamping."

"While the Government takes extreme measures to encourage people to buy homes, it goes to the other extreme of making it hard to keep a home after the family gets it."

'Realtor' Month

What is a realtor?

Many millions of dollars have been spent in recent years to build up the prestige and meaning of the term "realtor." But because the term is still being misused, the Boston Real Estate Exchange today designated the month of May as "Realtor Month."

In Boston, only members of the Boston Real Estate Exchange are authorized to use the term "realtor" which is a copyrighted designation of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

During May all members of the Exchange are being asked to use "Realtor" in their advertising as an asset in productive business.

OPA Announces Eight More Foods Off Ration Lists

Continued from Page 1

vegetables, 1; spreads, 4, and special products, 12.

The point-free rating assigned last month for all frozen foods is continued through May.

Following is a table of processed food point value changes effective Sunday:

Fruits:	Old	New
Cranberries or sauce—whole, strained or jellied, No. 3 can	8	15
Juices:		
Tomato juice		
No. 3 (46-ounce) can	16	12
No. 10 (6-pound) can	30	36
Vegetables:		
Asparagus, No. 2 can	10	8
Beets, No. 2 can	3	0
Corn, No. 2 can (except vacuum packed)	6	8
Leafy greens, No. 2 can	4	0
Spinach, No. 2 can	6	0
Tomatoes, No. 2 can	5	0
Corn (vacuum packed) 12-ounce can	8	0
Specialties:		
Beans, all canned or bottled dry varieties, No. 2 can (except soys, black-eye peas and garbanzos)	8	13
Spaghetti sauce, labeled as such, contained fats and mixed vegetables, 8-ounce containers	3	2
Spaghetti sauce, in combination package with cheese, 8-ounce container	6	2
Tomato catsup or chili sauce, 14-ounce container	23	30
Clam and other sea food soups, include chowder, 10½-ounce container	4	2
Tomato soup, 10½-ounce container (No. 1 picnic)	4	3
Other concentrated or condensed soups, 10½-ounce container	4	3
Jams and Preserves:		
Raspberry, strawberry (or in combination with apple or any other fruits or flavors) 1-pound container	8	10
Apricot, blackberry, other berries, cherry, peach, pineapple, 1-pound container	8	8
Grape, tomato, 1-pound container	4	2
Jellies:		
Apple, grape, mint, plum, 1-pound container	4	2
Baker's jellies (imitation) per pound	4	2
Fruit butters (include only apple, apricot, grape, peach) per pound	4	2

Treasurership Sought

Joseph J. Buckley, who two years ago was the Democratic nominee for Secretary of the Commonwealth, has announced that he will seek the Party nomination for State Treasurer. Mr. Buckley is connected with the United States Maritime Service.

Two Expected to Race Farley For G.O.P. Attorney General

Contest for the Republican nomination for Attorney General gained momentum today as at least two more potential candidates were expected to announce their intentions, joining James E. Farley, Assistant Attorney General, who announced his candidacy last night.

Mr. Farley, who has been administrative head of the State Law Department under Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell for the past four years, made his decision to seek the office less than 24 hours after his chief had announced his intention to withdraw from public office at the end of his present term.

Both Clarence A. Barnes, member of the Executive Council from Mansfield, and District Attorney Edmund R. Dewing of Norfolk County were believed ready to announce their candidacy later today.

Others who may be heard from shortly are former Assistant Attorney General Frank G. Volpe, who retired from the Attorney General's office last December, and Rep. John W. Vaughan, of Belmont, who has expressed serious interest in the office.

No Democrat has yet announced his intention of seeking the Attorney Generalship but it has been reported that Rep. Michael J. Neville of Cambridge, Minority Floor Leader of the House, is giving serious consideration to the office.

Mr. Farley, a practicing lawyer for 23 years, was appointed as Assistant Attorney General Jan. 15, 1941. In addition to having charge of the administrative duties of the office he has handled such matters as charitable trusts, public utility cases, criminal prosecutions, and tax cases.

The Assistant Attorney General received his A. B. degree, cum laude, from Harvard in 1916, and his LLB in 1921 after an interruption caused by military service in the last war. He was admitted to the bar in 1921 before he had completed his law course. He is married and has three children.

Excessive Bills Is County Charge

TAUNTON, Mass., April 28 (AP)—An Assistant Attorney General charged today that a conspiracy to "loot the county treasury" through overcharges on bills for meat and groceries supplied to two county institutions had cost Bristol County thousands of dollars.

The charge was made by Assistant Attorney General Ralph V. Rogers, in his opening before Judge Harold P. Williams and a jury in Bristol Superior Court at the trials of County Commissioner Timothy A. Lovett, of Fall River, Valmore J. Archambault, Fairhaven meat dealer, and James Kepple, of Fall River, on indictments charging them with conspiracy to defraud the county.

Mr. Rogers said that the "uniform and systematic looting of the county treasury would not have been possible save for the concerted working together of the three defendants" in the handling of bills for supplies delivered to the County House of Correction at New Bedford, and the County Hospital at Attleboro

Ebel Case Reopening Denied by U. S. Judge

Efforts to reopen the case of Maximilian Franz Josef Ebel, of Jamaica Plain, German-born naturalized citizen, who won a legal battle last September in United States District Court to prevent the United States Army from ousting him from the Eastern Defense Command area were denied by Judge Francis J. W. Ford in an opinion made public today.

Mr. Ebel, who was accused by the Government of having been the leader of a local Bund of German war veterans prior to Pearl Harbor, and whose presence in the military eastern seaboard area was frowned upon, won his argument before Judge Ford and a decree in his favor was ordered filed.

Judge Ford ruled in this latest opinion that "there is nothing moot about the case with respect to the exclusion order of April 23, 1943," adding that "the plaintiff is entitled to the relief granted."

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles and Col. Armand Lamoureaux moved to reopen the case, said Judge Ford, which would permit filing a supplemental answer.

Continued Production at Top Speed To Be Urged at War Progress Parley

Urgent need of continuing its record-breaking war production will be impressed upon New England industry at the first New England War Progress meeting at the Hotel Statler, May 5. High ranking Army and Navy officers, chief officials of co-operating governmental and civilian agencies, and New England and state heads of labor organizations, will attend.

W. H. Wheeler, Jr., New England Regional Director of the War Production Board, will preside at the noon meeting, which is under the combined auspices of the WPB, Army and Navy supply services, New England Council, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Stocktaking of the splendid job done thus far in the war plants of New England will be a main point of the meeting, according to Mr. Wheeler, who attributes a large share of the credit for this desired result to the co-operative relationships between labor, management and the several government procurement agencies.

Scheduled speakers are Donald D. Davis, Vice-Chairman of the WPB; Brig. Gen. John M. Clark, commanding officer of the Middletown (Pa.) Air Service Command and former maintenance officer of the Eighth Tactical Air Force Service Command in England, and Capt. George L. Menocal, U. S. N., commander of a destroyer squadron, who was decorated for his leadership in the assaults on Sicily and Italy.

Mr. Davis will speak on "The Job Ahead," while the Army and Navy officers will bring to the workers the picture of the actual use of the products of New England war plants in winning the war.

Tire-Inspection Data Still Useful

Attention, motorists: Don't throw away your Office of Price Administration Tire - Inspection records.

Complaints have reached the Regional Office of Price Administration that, with the discontinuance of the requirements for periodic inspection of passenger car tires, many motorists are discarding their records.

These must be kept, the OPA warned, since they contain a record of tire serial numbers. Applicants for gasoline rations must still produce these inspection records to their local boards. The records must be kept with the automobile, and transferred with it if sold at any time, the OPA stated.

Dr. Ganley Heads Williston Alumni

Dr. Archibald Ganley of Brockton was elected President of the Williston Academy Alumni Association of eastern New England last night at the organization's annual meeting at Hotel Kenmore. Dr. Ganley succeeds Edward C. Bowen who had served three terms as President.

Other officers elected are Charles Howe of Winchester, First Vice-President, and Donald Read of Cambridge, Second Vice-President. Benjamin F. Sands of Melrose was re-elected as Secretary-Treasurer.

Archibald V. Galbraith, Headmaster of the Academy, spoke on "Postwar Changes in Education," Prof. Howard G. Boardman of the Academy, Alumni Secretary, told what the 845 Williston men are doing in the armed forces. Edward E. Whiting, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway, acted as toastmaster.

Regional Director Clark Of Motor Transport Quits

Resignation of William J. Clark as Regional Director of the Division of Motor Transport for Region 1, comprising New England, New York and northern New Jersey, was announced today by the Office of Defense Transportation.

Mr. Clark will resume his activities as an officer and director of Highway Express Lines, Inc., and Clark-Callahan, Inc., both motor common carriers with headquarters in Philadelphia.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday, continued cool tonight with light frost, becoming much warmer Saturday. Diminishing winds tonight.

Southwestern Maine—Fair tonight and Saturday, becoming much warmer Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Fair tonight and Saturday, continued cool with heavy frost tonight, becoming much warmer Saturday.

Massachusetts—Fair tonight and Saturday, continued cool tonight with heavy frost in interior and light frost along the coast, becoming much warmer Saturday.

Connecticut and Rhode Island—Fair tonight and Saturday, continued cool tonight with heavy frost in interior and light frost along the coast, becoming much warmer Saturday.

Eastport to Block Island—Small carft warnings will be displayed until 9 p. m. today.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:40 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Saturday, 4:56 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

The Gourd Society of America will hold an open meeting at 7:30 p. m., in Horticultural Hall, Huntington Avenue. Servicemen and their wives are invited.

The Country Dance Society will demonstrate country and square dancing in the gymnasium of the Girls Latin School at 8 p. m.

Saturday

The Museum of Fine Arts announces a lecture on "The Enjoyment of Color by Mrs. Mary P. Sayward at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Mrs. Amos Brown will give a lecture on "Islamic Art" at 2 p. m., in the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public.

The New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, will show free films on "Bald Eagle and Osprey," "Insect Clowns" and "Winged Scourge" at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Prof. Robert C. Rankin will lecture on "An Emergency Problem" at the Twentieth Century Association luncheon at 1 p. m. at 3 Joy Street. The public may attend the 2 p. m. lecture.

Miss Ruth Green of the Childen's Museum in Jamaica Plain will tell the story of "Tim Tadpole and the Bull Frog" during the children's hour at 2:30 p. m. Open to all.

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum announces a free recital by Harold Rubens, pianist, at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

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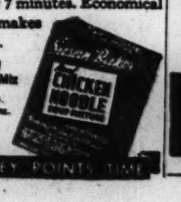

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Austin Sees World Unity No Threat to Sovereignty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, the Republican Party's most stalwart collaborationist in Congress, today proposed that the problem of organizing a postwar police force to prevent aggression be solved by forming a United Nations joint chief of staff board.

Senator Austin, addressing the annual conference of the American Bar Association, held that the pooling of national armies to secure the peace was not practical and not needed, but that, instead, a small United Nations military organization at the top would bring about an effective and a sufficient integration of strength.

Mr. Austin would organize at the same time a United Nations political council of limited powers and a world court.

He devoted most of his speech to a vigorous and documented criticism of the theory that America would sacrifice its national sovereignty in joining an international organization to maintain peace, by force if necessary, and showed wherein achieving freedom from war is a constructive exercise of sovereignty, not a loss of sovereignty.

Question of Sovereignty

"The occasion for my discussing this subject, he told the Association, is the recent expression of skepticism by some leaders of thought regarding the legal capacity of the United States to join other sovereign nations in setting up the necessary implements of political, military, and judicial control over the causes of war and threat of war, and to create international conditions in which a peace can be attained which will prevail.

If the legality fog, he said, caused by conflicting conceptions of the word "sovereignty" could be dissolved by the sunlight of reason, a seeming obstacle to the joining of nations as friends would disappear, and the way would be opened to consideration of methods of security which would benefit all nations.

"As a result of this second needless war, humanity should be ready for the specific institutions for abolition of Fascism and the establishment of republicanism," Senator Austin declared.

"Such service as we render today, in various forums, is inspired by our desire to establish faith in the new way which leads to the bright horizon of order through justice.

"I would strengthen the faith of the American people in the feasibility of the exercise of external sovereignty for security, without impairment of the power or the dignity of the United States Government. I would point out that we can safely take the new position, conditioning our nationalism to the extent which may be necessary for protection of our country, and the other members of such an organization, from military aggression.

Like an Unused Weapon

"In fact, the frequency of wars in the past, through failure to use sovereignty in a partnership for peace, has made applicable Virgil's metaphor that 'the unused weapon dies with rust.' The most imperative function of sovereignty is such exercise of it as will establish security, in which the virtues and the energies of the people can be freely developed and expressed.

"The enfranchised American people, in whom sovereignty, as popularly interpreted, resides, have vested the Federal Government with exclusive exercise of external sovereign powers. They have deprived each of the several states of the functions of external sovereignty.

"The argument that the United States would impair its sovereignty by joining a co-operative organization is a naked assertion. It is refuted by actual legal relations of nations from time to time throughout history. Moreover, it is contradicted by existing treaties to which the United States is a party, and by unions, and agreements, not having the status of treaties.

"The so-called nationalists who doubt the leaglity of co-operative organization and fear the creation of the implements of security, lack realism. Both houses of the United States Congress unanimously recognized the validity, and the probable utility, of conditioning sovereignty for security by passing a joint resolution, which was signed by President Taft on June 25, 1910, providing for the appointment of a committee of five members to consider the expediency of utilizing existing international agencies for the purpose of limiting the armament of the nations of the world by international force, for the preservation of universal peace,' etc.

"The adoption, in this 78th Congress, of the Fulbright Resolution by the House, the Connally Resolution by the Senate, as well as the foreign-policy declaration by the Republican Postwar Advisory Council at Mackinac, evidence the faith of our people in the feasibility of a co-operative organization in which each nation can legally condition its sovereignty without in any material degree impairing its political power or dignity, and without injuriously affecting its internal sovereignty."

He Leads the Parade

Wide World

Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz

Of Los Angeles County, Calif., heads one of the largest and most modern sheriff's offices in the country. But he sometimes yearns for the old days when sheriffing was a lusty business and his grandfather was Los Angeles' first Chief of Police. He is happy when he can dress up, as seen here, and lead a parade. He has a force of 1,200 men as contrasted to the seven on his grandfather's staff.

House Military Committee Hits War Department Curb

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Disclosing that a high-ranking army officer was censured by the War Department because he testified without clearance from Department channels, members of the House Military Affairs Committee today demanded to know—in the words of Chairman Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky—"who is running the Committee."

Mr. May promised to back up a demand of Representative John J. Sparkman (D) of Alabama that the unidentified officer be reinstated and his record cleared.

Friction has existed between the Committee and the Army for some time, Committee members said, largely because of the War Department's hesitancy in furnishing reports on legislation under consideration.

It flared into the open yesterday when Mr. May told a medical officer to take word back to the Department that in the future the Committee would hold hearings on bills without waiting for departmental views if reports were not submitted promptly when requested.

The Department had held up for an unreasonable time, Mr. May said, a report on legislation to give army nurses permanent rank and finally submitted a memorandum opposing the legislation and proposing a substitute.

"I resent the effort of the War Department to direct what kind of bill this Committee shall consider," Mr. Sparkman declared.

He told the Committee "a very severe reprimand" was given an officer who testified some time ago on amendments to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act. The officer testified at Mr. Sparkman's personal request, the Alabaman said, and since he had not had time to obtain the usual Department approval he emphasized that the views he expressed were his own.

As a result, Mr. Sparkman said, the officer no longer is in uniform.

Although he wrote Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson last November and requested that the reprimand be taken from the Officer's record, Mr. Sparkman said he has received no reply. Unless there is a satisfactory explanation soon, he added, he plans to introduce legislation to correct the officer's record.

"When this Committee asks somebody to come before it to give information needed in considering legislation, they are going to come," Mr. May declared.

"It is time for a showdown to determining who is running the Committee, the War Department or the Committee itself."

Clubwomen Want U. S. In World League

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 28 — Pioneer advocates of American participation in world organization, the National League of Women Voters not only reaffirmed its position at its annual convention here but has gone one step farther by defining the kind of organization it means to support.

Delegates agreed to commit the organization to work for membership of the United States "in a general international organization for peaceful settlement of disputes eventually to include all peoples regardless of race, religion, or political persuasion, with power to prevent or stop aggression."

No Debate

The final phrase—power to prevent or stop aggression—brought the League to a new position, according to the sponsors of the statement, by recognizing the need for the use of military and economic force to maintain peace.

There was practically no debate over this statement, which included also advocacy of United States participation in plans and machinery for world-wide relief and rehabilitation. The League has given years of study to this subject and its members were agreed on the need for collaboration long before they came here.

Two items proposed in the list of causes for active support by the League in the coming year received unanimous approval. These were national policies which the League has already supported, curbing inflation through price controls, rationing, and curtailing of purchasing power; and a finance program based as far as possible on tax revenues.

There was division on the subject of extending the Federal social insurance program to include insurance for medical care as well as benefits for temporary and permanent disability. But in the end the majority voted to favor these measures.

Likewise there was debate over the policy of taking unemployment compensation insurance out of the hands of the states and placing it under the Federal Government. But again the convention voted in favor of nationalization. Other items on the so-called "active list" will be adopted at the closing session today.

Policies Discussed

Differences of opinion as to the methods of work within the organization have made this convention a lively one, with unexpected developments. The issue, perhaps overly simplified, is whether the League should move away from its traditional method of devoting itself first to an intensive study of issues, and then to action, or whether it should put more emphasis on action by working with individuals in the community. A majority of delegates appears to favor the traditional position, although highly honored and influential members are among those who urge more direct action.

The latter group feels that decisions of immediate urgency face the country and now the League cannot afford to take time out for prolonged study. But the former ask how can you effectively act if you don't know your subject thoroughly.

This difference of opinion over policy led to the reopening of the nominations after they had been closed yesterday and the placing of three new candidates in the lists by the majority group. By leaving the remainder of the original slate unopposed, those who offered the new nominations felt they were providing balanced representation of League opinion, naming of a distinguished League member as president helped to win support for the new ticket.

Miss Anna Lord Strauss, who appears assured of election, is a granddaughter of the famous feminist, Lucretia Mott, but her own record of accomplishment rather than her ancestry was the cause of her nomination. Miss Strauss is a former Vice-President of the League, is Honorary President of the New York City League, and is now employed full time as a personnel worker in an aircraft factory at Stamford, Conn.

Other nominees on the ticket which is regarded as certain of election are: Mrs. Roscoe Anderson of Webster Groves, Mo., First Vice-President; Mrs. Richard Field, of Weston, Mass., Second Vice-President; Dr. Mary Shine Peterson, of Madison, Wis., Secretary; Mrs. Daniel E. Earley, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Treasurer.

The following were named as directors: Mrs. D. Bailey Calvin, of Galveston, Texas; Mrs. Marion A. Cheek, Jr., of Snyder, N. Y.; Mrs. George D. Engels of Mill Valley, Calif.; Mrs. Charles E. Heming, of New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Marc A. Law of Highland Park, Ill.; and Mrs. John G. Lee of Farmington, Conn.

Clubwomen Advocate School Lunches

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28—Federal aid for the school-lunch program was the subject of discussion at the closing session of the General Federation of Women's Clubs Convention here today—the same session at which Mrs. Françoise Dony, former professor at the University of Brussels and now at Bryn Mawr College, made a plea for the feeding of the children of Belgium while there are still children there to feed.

The discussion of the school-lunch program came in connection with a resolution calling on Congress for an appropriation of "not more than $50,000,000 for it annually, the funds to be administered on a matching basis between the states and Federal Government under the joint auspices of the Federal Bureau of Education and the state departments of education."

It was agreed school lunches were indispensable, but the resolution was amended to put the entire administration in the hands of the states after several delegates had termed the joint administration plan "the entering wedge of our Federal Government getting into our educational system."

Belgians' Plight Told

After this discussion of their own children's needs, the clubwomen heard with added concern the description by Mrs. Dony of the plight of the children of Belgium. She said Belgians in this country are making every effort to arrange for food to go in a neutral ship paid for by Belgian funds and administered by neutrals to supply the children of their nation.

Before entrance of the United States into the war, the children of unoccupied France were given food, in addition to their regular rations, through the ministrations of the Quakers, she pointed out, and neutral ships also took food to Greece. All the food needed for the Belgian children would maintain the German nation for just one day, she said. Therefore, even if it were seized, it would be of no military value.

She knows the meaning of such relief for in World War I she was one of the Belgian babies so cared for. The Belgian Underground is active, she told her audience, and among other things published 130 Underground newspapers.

Other speakers on the closing program included Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, and John S. Reid, First Secretary of the New Zealand Legation.

Resolutions Considered

The Federation met an hour earlier than scheduled to consider resolutions it had not time to attend to yesterday. The resolution proposing Federation approval of an amendment to the Federal Constitution limiting the administration of the President to one six-year term was withdrawn on the basis of its having a partisan political complexion at this time.

Concerned with juvenile delinquency and crime, the Federation passed a resolution yesterday calling upon national state and local authorities to make available on a community level practical assistance in the form of school character-building programs, sex and marriage-counselling courses, vocational guidance, psychiatric and psychological clinics, properly supervised recreation facilities for all age group—proper controls over commercial enterprises harmful to youth, adequately staffed socialized juvenile and adolescent courts and socially trained police and probationary officers."

Other resolutions passed during the convention urged the maintenance of the existing machinery for strengthening friendship with Latin America; reaffirmed the Federation's stand in favor of the reciprocal trade agreements; urged legislation reserving to Congress the sole power to create national parks and monuments; urged establishment of a national park in the old part of Philadelphia to preserve historic buildings here; advocated employment of more policewomen; called for the maintenance of salaries and high professional standards for teachers in liberal arts colleges; called for a law preventing any government agency from having "any power whatsoever" over the program content of radio; indorsed the principles and enforcement of the Pure Food, Drugs, and Cosmetcis Act; urged formation of club committees to co-operate in combatting juvenile delinquency; reaffirmed its stand on conservation of natural resources; urged clubs to foster public opinion that would not tolerate strikes and riots such as have occurred to delay the war effort.

School-Lunch Measure Pressed in Senate

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 28

Supporters of the Farm Security Administration and Federal aid for school-lunch programs pressed today for Senate approval of amendments to the House-approved Pace Bill.

The FSA program helps 350,000 low-income farm families produce war food, supporters said, in the face of an economy move. The War Food Administration asks $50,000,000 to supplement local funds for serving hot lunches at school.

Baruch Gives $1,100,000 for Aid Of Veterans in Father's Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—After a survey of veterans' needs, Bernard M. Baruch, Presidential adviser and businessman, yesterday gave $1,100,000 to be used for the teaching of and research in physical medicine. An administrative board, under the chairmanship of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Chancellor of Stanford University, has been established to inaugurate the program.

The following institutions are participating: Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, $400,000 to be expended in 10 years; New York University College of Medicine, $250,000 to be spent in 10 years; The Medical College of Virginia, [from which the late Dr. Simon Baruch, father of Mr. Baruch, graduated in 1862] $250,000 to be expended in 10 years; to selected medical schools, $100,000.

A grant of $100,000 provides for the establishment of fellowships or residencies, to be used for the benefit of qualified physicians or other scientists.

Mr. Baruch last October asked Dr. Wilbur to act as chairman of a committee for the purpose of determining the soundness of the plan and the best method of approach.

Mr. Baruch said his interest in the situation had arisen from two causes:

1. Because his father had been a distinguished surgeon of the Confederate Army.

2. Because of Mr. Baruch's desire to do something for war veterans.

With the Baruch donations and the preparation of its final report, which will be distributed in a few days, the original committee ceases to function. An administrative board has been formed under the chairmanship of Dr. Wilbur, with Dr. Frank H. Krusen as director and the affiliation of Miss Mary A. Boyle, a long-time associate of Mr. Baruch. Offices have been established in New York and will be in charge of Miss Grace Keefe as executive secretary.

A scientific advisory committee and a committee on war and postwar physical rehabilitation are being formed. Dr. Morris Fishbein of the American Medical Association is a member of the Committee on Public Relations, together with Dr. Wilbur, Dr. Coulter, Dr. Krusen, L. C. Salter, and Herbert Bayard Swope.

Methodists Are Urged to Restore Country Church to Former Power

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 28 (AP)—Soil and forestry conservation programs have their place in the well-being of rural America, but what is more important, says Gov. Thomas L. Bailey of Mississippi, is the rehabilitation and conservation of the deserted and decadent country church.

One of 386 lay delegates to the Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Church in session here, Governor Bailey has been busily patrolling the corridors outside the Assembly Hall shaking hands and proclaiming: Methodism must return to the farm land from which it first drew its strength.

For 24 years as a member of the Mississippi Legislature and since he has been Governor, he has supported programs for conservation of natural resources, Governor Bailey said in an interview.

The problem, he added, is greater than that. If the country people are to improve their economic circumstance, they need—must have—the spiritual encouragement that the now deserted country church used to have.

Governor Bailey, who has been named head of a Sub-committee on Rehabilitation, believes that if the church gets to work right away, surprising results can be noticed within a relatively few years. This is what he proposes that the Methodists do:

1. Take more interest in rural church property, and have less itinerant preaching. "Absentee spiritual leadership is as unsatisfactory as absentee farm ownership," he said.

2. Adopt a challenging program to inspire country churches.

3. Take an active interest in all conservation programs. The rural church system has broken down, he asserted, because "our farm boys don't make enough to pay their preacher."

Archbishop Cites Postwar Duty

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—The Most Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, Archbishop of York and Primate of England, said April 27 that one postwar duty of established churches would be to permit "younger churches" in foreign lands to have "real self-government so they can worship as they wish."

The Archbishop, speaking at an international and interdenominational service sponsored by five missionary and Protestant organizations, said after the war there would be "a very strong sense of value" in "the younger churches" of "their own land and people," with the result that the newer churches would not want to accept the customs of the older ones.

"We must . . . not impose on them worship which is not native in their lands," he said.

The Archbishop presented Gov. Thomas E. Dewey with a water color of his cathedral, York Minster. The painting, about 12 by 18 inches, is the work of Patrick Hall of York, and shows the magnitude of the cathedral, some parts of which are about 1,000 years old.

New Cornell Provost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., April 28—Commander Arthur S. Adams, United States Navy, retired, has been appointed Provost of Cornell University, it was announced today by President Edmund E. Day. Commander Adams, now in the Bureau of Naval Personnel, will take over his position at the University upon completion of his work with the Navy.

Texan at Front Proves Kelly Could Have Tossed Shells

WITH THE AEF IN ITALY, April 19. Delayed. (AP)—You can put it down in your little book that Sergeant Charles Kelly did sling those 60 MM. mortar shells like grenades at the Germans at Altavilla, regardless of what the experts say.

The story about his decorations said he knocked out five Germans by tossing 60 mm. mortar shells out a window at them. It started an argument. Some experts said it couldn't be done. Others said "but not under those circumstances."

So they staged a demonstration.

In order to keep from eliminating all the witnesses to the demonstration, they removed the explosives from the shells but left the detonator charge in place. Even experts agree that as goes the detonator so goes the whole shell.

The demonstrator then removed the outer safety lock, the propulsion charges and the cap which sets off the propulsion charges—just as Kelly could have done.

While strong men flinched he grabbed the thin missile around its fat middle and banged its bottom against a nearby concrete wall. The secondary safety lock was knocked out by the jar. Then he dropped the shell on its nose and the detonator exploded.

The honor of Kelly and the 36th Division has been saved by a Texan from Chicago who convinced the experts here today that the "Texan" from Pittsburgh could have done it.

Question of Jury Hits Sedition Trial

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Prosecution and defense attorneys in the trial of 30 alleged seditionists busied themselves with law books today, each side seeking a different answer to the question: Will it be necessary to start all over if the jury is not completed by midnight Monday.

The question arose because the term of present jury panels expires at that time.

Illness of a defendant, James True, Arlington, Va., and a juror, Mrs. Caroline Singleton Garman, threw the trial for a net loss yesterday, the final session until Monday.

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Uncle Sam Says "Give Me Bigger and Better Gardens"

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$.10 and $.25

Boston Park and Shady Spot Grass Seed
1, 5 and 10 pound bags
$.75 to $6.60

FERTILIZERS

Loma, 100 pounds $3.50 Brexone, 100 pounds $4.50
Vigoro, 50 and 100 pounds, $2.65 and $4.25
Hoffman's Lime, Sheep Manure, Victory
5 pound packages, $.30, $.40 and $.50

TOOLS

Steel Rakes Hoes Spading Forks
Cultivators Lawn Sprinklers
Garden Trowels Pruning Shears Sprayers
Garden Gloves Kneeling Pads

INSECTICIDES

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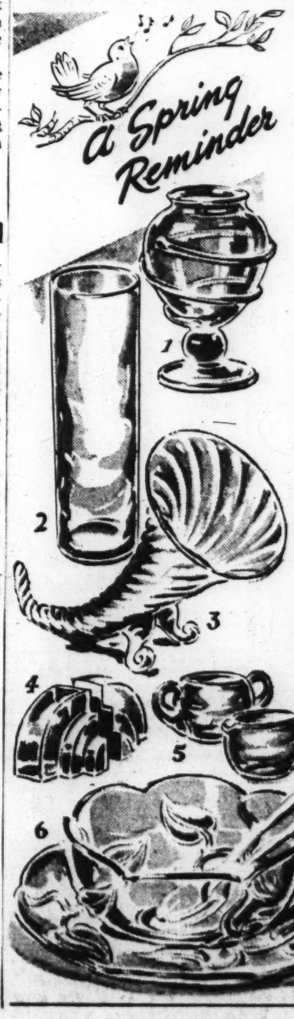

A Spring Reminder

1. Smartly modern, footed, ivy-ball vase of heavy crystal. Spiral of raised glass makes a very modern decoration. Excellent for flowers. Height 8 inches. Each $4.75.
2. Tall cylinder vase of Swedish style, wave-optic heavy crystal. For long-stemmed flowers, dogwood, etc. Very decorative and stands 12 inches high. Choice of clear blue at $3.50 or clear crystal at $3.00.
3. Exceptionally long and high cornucopias in a charming, modern version. Heavy striated crystal; solidly footed. Height 8 inches, length 15 inches. Each $10.00; pair $19.00.
4. Heavy crystal book-ends with gleaming curves and planes. Height 3¼ inches; base 4¾ inches. Pair $7.50.
5. Heavy Swedish style, wave-optic crystal sugar bowl and cream jug. Sugar 5 inches wide; cream 4¼ inches wide. Set $3.50.
6. Clear crystal Salad Set consisting of bowl, stand and olive wood fork and spoon. Stand may be used as buffet serving-platter, sandwich or dessert tray. Handsome pieces decorated with raised acanthus leaf design. Tray diameter 15 inches; bowl 10 inches. Complete set $8.50.
7. Heavy, heavy lead crystal Fish, gracefully rounded, exquisitely detailed. A gleaming glow of reflected light on the table. Height 9 inches. Each $15.00.

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New Films as They Come to Boston—Music and Art—Hollywood Letter

'Knickerbocker Holiday' With 'Rationing' at Loew's

With Nelson Eddy as Brom Broeck, a singing pamphleteer in the days when New York was New Amsterdam, "Knickerbocker Holiday," now on the screen at State and Orpheum, becomes something close to comic opera. Charles Coburn, made up to look something like Rembrandt in his maturity, plays with full flavor Maxwell Anderson's portrait of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant, sent to put the new colony in order, and bringing with him a cynical notion that a person in his position is entitled to his perquisites. Only Brom Broeck, the pamphleteer, stands in the way of his schemes.

Always the accent of the film is on the humorous aspect, and there are many interludes of Kurt Weill's music. Locked in the stocks, Brom is still undaunted, leading the common people in hearty choruses with a vigor and warmth of song that present Nelson Eddy's talents to best advantage. Sometimes it could be wished that his speaking voice were more expressive. One of the choruses, to the effect that "If you want to have fun tomorrow, make tomorrow today" should have large popularity as a marching song in the best operetta tradition.

Supporting Mr. Eddy in song and romance is Constance Dowling, who has much larger opportunities than in "Up in Arms." She makes a marked impression, giving every promise of becoming an addition to the front rank of oncoming Hollywood talents.

Ernest Cossart as the chief councilor plays in a serio-comic style that matches the mood of the entertainment.

A large and talented supporting cast fills in a background of fun under Harry Joe Brown's lively direction. Percy Kilbride carries off the acid humors of a timorous jailer, and other parts are well taken by Otto Kruger, Shelley Winter, Johnny ("Scat") Davis, Richard Hale, Fritz Feld, and Chester Conklin.

Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main are presented in a new round of their perennial feud in "Rationing," the co-feature. Miss Main, on a town rationing board as Iris Tuttle, delights in adding to the discomfiture of Ben Barton (Mr. Beery), an old suitor. Their encounters are farcical, but both Mr. Beery and Miss Main prove themselves good troupers, ready to undertake any enterprise that will make the spectators laugh.

The picture ends in a flare of melodrama, in which Mr. Beery as Ben defeats the crooks who have been working up a black market in beef. Iris finally decides to marry him, and there is a pleasant sub plot connected with the romance of Ben's son and the daughter of Iris.

Mr. Beery acts Ben with full flavor and Miss Main proves herself once more an admirable foil for his style of comedy. Dorothy Morris, Tommy Batten, Howard Freeman, Henry O'Neill, Donald Meek, and Dickie Hall appear in supporting roles.

* * *

'Passage to Marseille'

A stirring tribute to the Free French has been woven by Warner Brothers into their "Passage to Marseille" at the Metropolitan.

Humphrey Bogart who is starred, projects an impressive, tense protrait of an escaped Devil's Island prisoner, leader of a group of fellow convicts who get away from the French penal colony in a canoe. They are picked up by a steamship bound for France, and the incidents of the voyage occur in the few days just before the surrender of France.

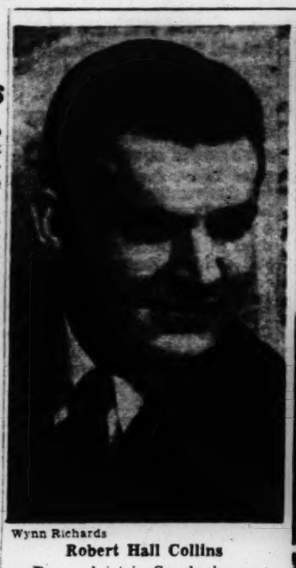
From the first the escaped men are under the suspicion of Major Duval (Sydney Greenstreet), a French army man who is an adherent of the collaborationist group. When word of French surrender comes by wireless the ship's captain, acted with telling patriotic fervor by Victor Francen, secretly orders the ship's course changed for England.

Major Duval assumes command by force and gives the ship's position by wireless, with the result that a German plane drops bombs that damage the ship and kill several men. The surviving Free French finally get into war service in England.

Claude Rains appears to good advantage as an army passenger who sides with the scaped prisoners. The latter are acted by a strong cast including Philip Dorn, Peter Lorre, and George Tobias, all of whom convey the tragic effects of these men's experiences in the penal colony. They are shown subjected to brutal treatment, and barely surviving the noisome conditions under which they had to work and live.

The companion feature is "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," with Jimmy Lydon, Diana Lynn, and Charles Smith in the cast.

"Naples as a Battlefield," a British Ministry of Information film soon to be shown in the United States, contains shots of the restoration work done by the Allied Forces in the Italian city, following their entry on Oct. 1, 1943.



Wynn Richards

Robert Hall Collins

Bass soloist in Sunday's presentation by the Boston Symphony Orchestra of Bach's Mass in B minor.

Miss Pearson's Paintings

Portraits, floral compositions, and interiors by Marguerite Pearson will be on exhibition at the Guild of Boston Artists through May 6.

Those features of style which have for many years marked the Boston school of painters are to be found in these pictures. Miss Pearson works tirelessly and with absorption in naturalistic representation. Her portraits are clearly defined likenesses, depicting the model with genial expression and voguish attire. Her flower themes are clearly defined.

Interspersed, however, are the more interesting products of her brush, the interiors. The early Bostonian admiration for the "Little Masters" promoted the fashion for genre hereabouts. Miss Pearson's aptitudes with still-life enrich these interiors and she dwells with a loving brush upon the nicely chosen articles of adornment, the candlesticks, the bits of china, the scallop-edged tip tables, the cabinets, the small pianos. It is Bostonian taste rooted in the decorative tradition of the eighteenth century, supplemented with the Oriental imports of the nineteenth.

Miss Pearson preserves the early atmosphere by placing young ladies in costume against this elegant background. It is picturesque and romantic. D. A.

Ann Baxter will be starred in a film version of the stage play "Guest in the House," to be directed by Lewis Milestone. Ruth Warrick and Ralph Bellamy will have important roles.

Maurice Seymour

The Hartmans

In "Same Time Next Week," new comedy coming to the Plymouth May 8.

Celebrity Series

A few changes in dates have been made in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series next season. The revised schedule follows:

Ballet Theater.....Wed. Eve. Oct. 4
Ruth Draper.....
.....Sat. and Sun. afts. Oct. 21-22
Argentinita and Spanish Dancers and Musicians.....Fri. and Sat. Eve's. and Sat. Matinee Nov. 10-11
Richard Crooks.....Sun. Aft. Nov. 12
William Kapell.....Sun. Aft. Nov. 19
Josef Saigetti.....Sun. Aft. Nov. 26
Angel Enters.....
.....Fri. Eve. and Sat. matinee Dec 1-2
Trapp Family Singers...Sun. Aft. Dec. 3
Budapest Quartet.....Sun. Aft. Dec. 10
Jan Smeterlin.....Sun. Aft. Dec. 17
Arthur Rubinstein.....Sun. Aft. Jan. 7
Gladys Swarthout.....Sun. Aft. Jan. 14
Luboshutz and Nemenoff.....
.....Sun. Aft. Jan. 21
Martha Graham and Dance Co.
.....Fri. Eve. and Sat. Mat. Jan. 26-27
Lotte Lehmann.....Sun. Aft. Feb. 11
Yehudi Menuhin.....Sun. Aft. Feb. 18
Ezio Pinza.....Sun. Aft. Feb. 25
Piatoff Don Cossacks..Sun. Aft. March 11
Jesus Maria Sanroma.Sun. Aft. March 18
Rudolf Serkin.....Sun. Aft. April 15

The revised dates for extra events, now available to subscribers, are:

Jaroff Don Cossacks....Sun. Aft. Oct. 8
Fritz Kreisler.....Sun. Aft. Oct. 15
Busch & Serkin.....Sun. Aft. Oct. 29
Marian Anderson.....Sun. Aft. Nov. 5

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, April 30

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Lucas-Pritchard

Margaret Irving

In "3 Is a Family," coming to the Colonial Monday, May 8.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:15 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Music and Comedy. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Front-Line Family. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Coldstream Guards' Band. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

5:00 p. m.—News; Memorable Music.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m.—Fred Waring's Orch.
7:15 p. m.—News of the World.
7:30 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, news.
8:00 to 10:30 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:30 p. m.—String Serenade.
11:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR Boston and WMTW Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—Yankee Network News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest: Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to midnight—Same as WNAC.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, April 30

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Lewin Turns From Maugham To Wilde for Film Material

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

Albert Lewin, who is directing "The Picture of Dorian Gray" from the Oscar Wilde novel for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, takes exception to Hollywood's boast that 20 million people see pictures every week. He doesn't disagree with the figure; but he doesn't think it worth boasting about when there are 130 million people in the country.

It's where the other 110 million go every week that interests Mr. Lewin. And this interest has colored his picture-making career for some time.

A former instructor in English at the University of Missouri, Mr. Lewin was brought to Hollywood by Irving Thalberg, and acted as associate producer for him on a number of important pictures, including "The Kiss," with Garbo, "The Guardsman," with Lunt and Fontanne, and "The Good Earth." Later he produced at both Paramount and Universal.

* * *

It is for his comparatively recent picture, "The Moon and Sixpence," independently produced, that he is best known. This Maugham story is directly related to Mr. Lewin's theory that a vast number of people don't see pictures because they simply aren't interested in the subjects filmed. Mr. Maugham's story had 500,000 readers. It was Mr. Lewin's theory that all of them would want to see how the book was filmed.

He didn't have any difficulty getting the rights to "The Moon and Sixpence," because, while it had been owned for years by two of the largest studios, they had been unable to do anything with it, and in fact were of the opinion that nothing could be done with it. Both had had some very expensive writers working on the story, but no adaptation had been found suitable. Mr. Lewin simply filmed the story as it is and let it go at that.

His approach to the Wilde novel is somewhat similar. It isn't the abnormalities of the Wilde story which interest him—and of course they can't be filmed, anyway. His particular interest is the Wilde dialogue, which he doesn't believe is a bit dated, and which he thinks is almost the best in the world. He has written the script himself and is directing. The producer is Pandro Berman.

George Sanders, the star in the Maugham novel, will be featured in this. But Hurd Hatfield and Lowell Gilmore, both comparatively new to films, will have leading roles.

* * *

Mr. Hatfield is from Columbia University via the Chekhov school of the drama in England, under whose auspices he toured Europe in various plays. His first Hollywood part was a small one in "Dragon Seed," yet unreleased. This brought him the "Dorian Gray" role.

Mr. Lewin had one independent production before "Sixpence." He bought and made "So Ends Our Night," from the Erich Remarque novel, "Flotsam," in 1941. It was not successful in this country, but was liked in England.

© Vitagraph

Paul Henreid

On the screen at the Paramount and Fenway in "In Our Time."

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Dream with Music," new musical. Starring Vera Zorina, Ronald Graham and June Knight. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Colonial—"A Connecticut Yankee," by Fields, Rogers and Hart. Presented by Richard Rodgers. Featuring Vivienne Segal and Dick Foran. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"Pick-up Girl," melodrama by Elsa Shelley. Featuring William Harrigan, Pamela Rivers. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)
Plymouth—"Lovers and Friends," by Dodie Smith. Starring Katharine Cornell. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Boston Opera House—"Cox and Box," and "The Pirates of Penzance," presented by the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 2:30.

Little Theater

New England Mutual Hall—"A Midsummer Night's Dream," presented by the Boston Tributary Theater. 8:30. Performance on Saturday evening, also Saturday afternoon.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 3:30, 8:30, 9:25. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05.
Fenway—"In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Tornado," Chester Morris. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10, 9:05, 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:05, 9:40. "Negro Soldier." 10:35 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:05, 8:35.
Keith Memorial—"Up in Arms." Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. 12:19, 3:20, 6:21, 9:22. "Passport to Destiny," Elsa Lanchester. 2:13, 5:14, 8:15.
Kenmore—"Princess O'Rourke," Olivia de Havilland, Charles Coburn. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Change of a Lifetime," Chester Morris. 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.
Majestic—"Snow White," 10, 11:55 a. m., 1:50, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:35.
Metropolitan—"Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Michele Morgan. 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon, Diana Lynn. 2:04, 5:10, 8:15.
Modern—Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:05.
Orpheum—"Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 6:50, 10:05. "Knickerbocker Holiday," Nelson Eddy, Charles Coburn. 10:50 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:35.
Paramount—"In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:10. "Tornado," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:25, 7:50.
RKO-Boston—"Her Primitive Man," Louise Allbritton, Robert Paige. 10:47 a. m., 1:42, 4:37, 7:32, 10:11. Stage Show. 12:27, 3:22, 6:17, 9:12.
Scollay—"Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Negro Soldier." 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.
State—"Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:50. "Knickerbocker Holiday," Nelson Eddy, Charles Coburn. 1:25, 4:30, 8:15.
South Station Theater—"Russia's Foreign Policy." "The Negro Soldier." "Passing Parade." "Swimscapes," cartoons. National and War News, cartoons. Continuous 9 a. m., to 11 p. m.
Telepix—"Canadians at War." "Ranching in Wyoming." "Popular Science Review." "Unusual Champs. Occupations." Technicolor Musical Comedy. Puppetoon. Digest of World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.
Uptown—"Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. 1:50, 4:20, 6:50, 9:20. "Memphis Belle." 1:05, 3:35, 6:05, 8:35.
Washington Street Olympia—"Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 9:05, 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:05, 9:40. "Negro Soldier." 10:35 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:05, 8:35.

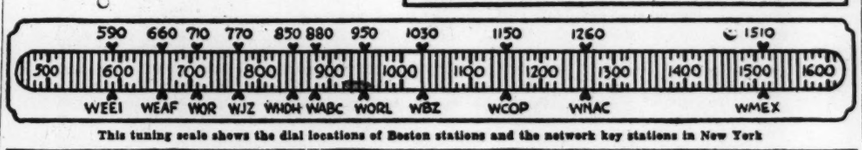
Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Desert Song," Dennis Morgan. "Flight of the Memphis Belle," Jane Frazee. 1:45, 7:40. **Allston**: "Strange Death of Adolph Hitler," Gale Sondergaard. "Hands Across the Table," 2, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Calling Doctor Death," Lon Chaney. **Regent**: "Victory Through Air Power." "Here Comes Elmer," Al Pearson, Dale Evans.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Madame Curie." Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. Matinees 1:45. Evenings continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Spider Woman." Basil Rathbone. "Mad Ghoul," Evelyn Ankers. 1:30, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Memphis Belle."
Coolidge Corner: "Three Russian Girls." Anna Sten, Kent Smith. "The Heat's On," Mae West.
Cleveland Circle: "Cry Havoc." Ann Sothern. "Frisco Kid," James Cagney, 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Frisco Kid," James Cagney, Margaret Lindsay. "Women in Bondage," Nancy Kelly, Gail Patrick. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "It Happened One Night," Claudette Colbert, Clark Gable. "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman, Jane Wyatt. 2, 8.
University: "The Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. 2:30, 6, 9:15. "The Memphis Belle." 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Calling Dr. Death," Lon Chaney. 2:08, 7, 9:52. "His Butler's Sister, Deanna Durbin. 3:19, 8:11.
Park: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek." Eddie Bracke, Betty Hutton. "High Explosives."
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. Franchot Tone. "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones. 1:30, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "Beautiful, But Broke," Joan Davis. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Lassie Come Home." Roddy McDowall. 2:30, 8:15. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary, Billie Burke. 4, 9:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "Cassanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 1:38, 4:53, 8:08. "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35.
Mystic: "Nine Girls," Ann Harding, Jinx Falkenburg. 2:15, 8:25. "Frisco Kid." James Cagney, Margaret Lindsay. 3:35, 7, 9:45.
Strand: "Women in Bondage," Gail Patrick, Nancy Kelly. 3:30, 7, 9:50. "Hat Check Honey." 2:15, 8:40.
Maplewood: "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haymes, Lynn Merrick. 2:12, 8:12. "The Lodger," Laird Cregar, Merle Oberon. 3:27, 9:27.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Desert Song." Dennis Morgan. "The Memphis Belle." 1:30, 7:48.
MEDFORD—Medford: "The North Star." Anne Baxter, Ann Harding. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary. **Fellsway**: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. Selected Shorts.
MELROSE—Melrose: "The North Star." Anne Baxter, Dana Andrews. "The Ghost Walks Alone," Arthur Lake. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Hat Check Honey," Leon Errol, Grace McDonald. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "Hat Check Honey," Grace McDonald, Leon Errol. 2, 8.
QUINCY — Quincy: "So This Is Washington," Lum and Abner. "Voodoo Man," Bela Lugosi, John Carradine. 2, 8.
Strand: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "Memphis Belle." 2, 8.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camea: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, John Carradine. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Saludos Amigos." 2:10, 7:54. "Miracle of Morgan's Creek." Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 3:05, 8:49.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Desert Song." Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix.
Coolidge: "Destination Tokyo." Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Gunga Din," Cary Grant, Joan Fantaine, Victor McLaglen, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Task Force," a short Technicolor feature.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Government Girl," Sonny Tufts, Olivia de Havilland, "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock..	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Music; Weather	News service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock..	News service	Herb Lewis; George and	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Spike Jones' Orchestra	Dixie; music; "Salute"	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	News summary	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	'George & Dixie'; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	High School Parade	"From the Hymnal"	News service	Saturday Encores	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	John Seagle, hymns	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Week-End Medley	"Breakfast Club"	"Encores"; Gilbert Russell, tenor, guest	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"		"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
10:00	'Youth on Parade';	Civil Service Program	Four-H Club Program	News; "Tune Factory"	Newsboys Club of Air
10:15	music; drama	"Singing Bees"	"Off the Record"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	J. Grossman, talk
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor:	Fishermen's program	Home Decorating Talks	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45	Homemaking talks	Raphaela Piasmati, s'gs	Bob Becker's Pet Parade	"Tune Factory"; News	Adele Bailey: Stories
11:00	News; Nila Mack's	On Stage Everybody	'Hook 'n' Ladder Follies'	Children's Bible Hour	Musical program
11:15	"Let's Pretend"	On Stage Everybody	Or.; Ralph Dumke, me	Children's Bible Hour	John Kiley, organ
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	Legion Auxiliary talk	'Lighted Window'; dr.	Children's Bible Hour	"Music for You"
11:45	tions"; H. Burke	Air Express Music	with Fulton Oursler	Children's Bible Hour	News service
12:00	Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Yankee House Party	Musical program
12:15	Adolphe Menjou	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	National Farm & Home	Network program	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	wood; Gail Russell	Hour; speakers; music	"Listen to Liebert"	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	"WACS You Know"	'Here's to Youth'; dr.	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies
1:15	tion; dr.; News	"WACS You Know"	"Teen Canteen"	Patterns in Rhythm	Invitation to Opera
1:30	Country Journal	Allen Roth's Music	"The Baxters"; drama	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal	Fisherman's program	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books';	Serenade to Spring	First Service Command	Spelling Bee Finals from	Yau Shall Have Music
2:15	J T Frederick, con	"A to Z in Novelty"	Performance: mus.; dr.	Faneuil Hall	Yau Shall Have Music
2:30	News service	Metropolitan Opera:	Weekend Function	Spelling Bee Finals from	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Across Caribbean	Puccini's 'La Boheme':	Weekend Function	Faneuil Hall	News service
3:00	Victory F. O. B.:	Licia Albanese; Charles	New England Junior	Spelling Bee Finals from	Mystery Melodies
3:15	speaker; music	Kullman; George Cehanovsky; Gerhard Pechner; Ludovico Oliviero;	Town Meeting	Faneuil Hall	Mystery Melodies
3:30	'Visiting Hours'; T.		Adventures in Research	Spelling Bee Finals from	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Husing Interviews		"Men Make the Navy"	Faneuil Hall	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	London Reports	John Brownlee; Ezio	"Preview of Tomorrow"	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Larry Clinton's Or.
4:15	Sports Comments	Pinza; Louis D'Angelo;	"Preview of Tomorrow"	Sports program	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
4:30	News; "Follies";	Frances Greer; Anton	Doctors at War: drama	Carl Ravazza's Orch.	Harold Grant's Orch.
4:45	Evelyn Howe, mc	Schubel; Cesare Sodero	Doctors at War: drama	Musical Roundup	Earl Hines' Orchestra
5:00	Corliss Archer: dr	conductor	'Your America': Music;	Navy Bulletin Board:	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
5:15	Corliss Archer: dr.	Opera; Orchestra	Josef Goestner, cond.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad': dr	Dance orchestra	"Story to Order"	Bob Chester's Orch.	Artie Shaw's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad': dr	Nancy Martin, songs	'Starring Curt Massey	Bob Chester's Orch.	News service
6:00	"Page One": News	WHDH Studio Orch.	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance Music
6:15	People's Platform	WHDH Studio Orch.	M'k Twain's Adventures	Digest; Snapshots	Dance Music
6:30	People's Platform	News service	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendesvous	Studio speaker
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	Meet the Band	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Lionel Barrymore:	Baseball scores; "Gaslight Harmonies"; s'gs	"The American Story";	American Eagles in	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	"Mayor of Town"	Top of the Evening	"Infection of Freedom"	Britain: interviews	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's Th'ks	The Symphonette, with	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	to the Yanks	M. Piastro, conductor	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Chas Henderson: Metals	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:00	Groucho Marx Va-	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com	Moods for Moderns	Religious program
8:15	riety show; guests	Edward Tomlinson	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Boston Symphony Or.;	'Truth or Consequence';	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr; News	Dr. Koussevitzky, cond	Harry von Zell, m. c.	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Roval Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	Vivaldis Largo; Brahms	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater: Shir-	Classical Album: Mah-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Symphony No. 4	comedy; songs; orch.	ley Dickenson; Bruce	ler: Das Lied von Der
9:30	Or; Frank Sinatra	Les Brown's Orchestra	"Can You Top This?";	Foote; Angelo Rafaelli;	Erde
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance or.; 'Quick Quiz'	comedy quiz	E. Kalman; "Bari"	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	Army Service Forces Presents: 'Ordnance Dept'	Patsy Kelly; Barry Wood	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15	Correction, Please;		guest, Mary Astor	Detective Mystery dr.	Al West's Orchestra
10:30	Jay C Flippen, mc	"Four Freedoms War	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	Detective Mystery dr.	Lou Breese's Orch.
10:45	Network speaker	Bond Show"; Music	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Bob Crosby's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Glen Gray's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Hum & Strum	California Melodies	Dick Jurgens' Orch.
11:30	'Cases' Press Pho-	Fishermen's program	'I Sustain the Wings';	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	tographer'; drama	D'Artega's Presents	Capt Glenn Miller Band	Al Trace's Orchestra	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — LAST TWO WEEKS — MAT. WED., SAT., SUN.

Ralph Burnside Presents A Repertoire of the World Famous GILBERT & SULLIVAN ALL STAR CAST OPERAS

1500 SEATS AT POPULAR PRICES

Seats at Opera House & Wilbur Theatre EVES. 60c to $3. WED. MAT. 60c to $1.80. SAT. & SUN. MATS. 60c to $2.40 (Inc. Tax).

TONIGHT and SAT. MAT. and NIGHT "COX AND BOX" & "THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
SUNDAY (Mat. and Eve.) "THE MIKADO"
NEXT WEEK, MON. & TUES., "THE BORDOLIERS." WED. (MAT. & EVE.) & THURS. & SAT. EVES., "THE MIKADO." FRI. EVE. & SAT. MAT., "IOLANTHE." & SUN. (MAT. & EVE), "RUDDIGORE."

PLYMOUTH — TONIGHT AT 8:30 — 2 WEEKS ONLY — MATINEES THURS. & SAT. at 2:30
KATHARINE CORNELL in LOVERS AND FRIENDS
With HENRY DANIELL
Nights $1.20 to $3.60. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. $1.20 to $3.
EXTRA MATINEE Tuesday, May 2nd
Regular Prices — Proceeds to Actors' Fund

COLONIAL — Evgs. 8:30 — Mat. Tom'w 2:30 — Matinees Thursday and Saturday
RICHARD RODGERS presents The 1944 Musical Hit Direct from Broadway
A CONNECTICUT YANKEE
SUPERB SINGING COMPANY OF 100
Evgs. $1.20 to $3.00; MATS. $1.20 to $2.40

SHUBERT — HELD OVER! Mat. Tom'w
Tops in Season of Lavish Hits!
—Peggy Doyle, American
VERA ZORINA — RONALD GRAHAM JUNE KNIGHT
DREAM WITH MUSIC
A New Musical with a large Broadway Cast

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL — 3rd BIG WEEK
DANNY KAYE — DINAH SHORE
UP IN ARMS
In TECHNICOLOR
Color PASSPORT TO DESTINY

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Humphrey Bogart
'PASSAGE TO MARSEILLE'
Plus "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid"

BOSTON (MOVIES)

TONIGHT WE SALUTE BOSTON ENGLISH HIGH AT LOEW'S STATE
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
NOW! The world's funniest pair of lovers!
Wallace Beery "RATIONING" Marjorie Main
The Freshest Musical Ever Filmed!
Nelson EDDY — Charles COBURN — Constance DOWLING
"KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY"

PARAMOUNT — FENWAY
NOW
Ida LUPINO & Paul HENREID
"IN OUR TIME"
Plus "Tornado"

UPTOWN — Hunt. and Mass. Ave. — Very Popular Prices
Dennis Morgan — Irene Manning
"DESERT SONG"
Plus! "MEMPHIS BELLE" in color

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

KENMORE — 777 BEACON ST.
OLIVIA deHAVILLAND — CHARLES COBURN — Princess O'ROURKE
and CHANCE of a LIFETIME

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL — COM. 1492
OPENING NIGHT
of the 59th Season
TUES., MAY 2 at 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets NOW at Box Office
Tickets, 35, 60, $1.00, $1.50 Tax Inc.

SYMPHONY HALL — COM. 1492
CLOSING CONCERTS
TODAY 2:30 — TOM'W 8:30
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY — Conductor
SUNDAY at 4:30 and 8:00
BACH'S MASS IN B MINOR
WITH CHORUS and SOLOISTS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY — Begins Monday
Bing Morgan in The Desert Song
THE MEMPHIS BELLE
Starting Sunday
"COVER GIRL" — "UNCENSORED"

Listener Responsibility In Radio Service Stressed

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If a radio station carries a good public interest program and you, the public, never say boo one way or the other, off will go the program and it's not likely the station will try another very soon. In other words, there is a joint responsibility between listeners and station to make the time devoted to "public convenience, interest, and necessity" as valuable as possible, according to Miss Gloria Chandler, Radio Consultant for the Association of Junior Leagues of America.

Too many citizens treat the radio as a home gadget toward which they have no responsibility, she declared in an interview at local Junior League headquarters where she is spending two days advising with committee chairman of Boston's recently formed Radio Council, of which the Boston Junior League is a charter member. Tonight she will address the Council at the Women's Republican Club at 7.30.

Radio's development as a business enterprise has far outstripped its use as a public servant, maintains Miss Chandler, a situation she attributes partly to the public's ignorance of its potentialities in this field. These have barely been tapped, she says. That is why, in her opinion, a Radio Council such as Boston's is a great asset to a community. Through group action it can spread a knowledge of programs.

Before you can work intelligently to secure better programs, you must know what is already on the air, she emphasized, citing a number of excellent children's programs of which she finds many parents and teachers totally unaware.

Miss Chandler travels all over the United States giving short radio courses to city groups interested in social planning. Radio, of course, is one medium for interpreting such planning to a community and a means of contributing directly to richer living.

Organizations, according to Miss Chandler, frequently make the mistake of writing for radio in terms of their own organization. They forget radio is a mass medium.

She deplored the lack of training in radio utilization at teachers' colleges. Because teachers as a whole know too little about radio, they cannot share one of the experiences which is today a major enthusiasm with children, she says. Nor can they use this new technic to its fullest.

Women, in her opinion, should make it their business to find out how much radio is being used in their children's schools and what its possibilities are for adult as well as juvenile education.

One reason women are less successful as broadcasters, according to Miss Chandler, is that "they ascend a platform and begin to speak." In other words, they fail to capture the intimate technic of radio.

Newton Discussions

The Newton League of Women Voters is sponsoring a series of discussions on United States foreign policy at the Parish House of the Baptist Church, Newton Centre, on May 1, 8, 15, and 22, and on June 5, at 2 p. m. The subjects to be discussed are "Our European Allies," "Neutral Countries and the Axis," "The Future Role of the U. S. in Asia," "Our Relations with Latin America," and "Projects and Proposals for Total Peace." Open to the public, the meetings will be led by Mrs. William M. Barber, Mrs. Kristian Juthe, Mrs. Malcolm Green, Mrs. Gilbert Supple, and Mrs. William Mattson.

Young G. O. P. Women

A round-table discussion in preparation for the forthcoming election will be held by the Council of Young Women's Republican Clubs of Massachusetts tomorrow evening at the Brittany Coffee Shop. Mrs. Ernest Kundig of Worcester will preside.

Waltham Election

Mrs. Chester A. Merrifield was elected President of the Waltham Women's Club at the annual meeting this afternoon. Her fellow officers are Mrs. Raymond A. Crawford, First Vice-President; Mrs. Philip L. Warren, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Theodore F. Bigham, Recording Secretary; Mrs. William Olson, Corresponding secretary; Mrs. Clarence B. French, Treasurer, and Mrs. Lowell Warren, Auditor.

Pay Change Aids Police and Firemen

Policemen and firemen now only have to serve three years in their departments, instead of the heretofore required five years, before receiving the $2,300 maximum pay as the result of an executive order signed by Mayor Tobin yesterday.

Past procedure in the police and fire departments has been to start the men at $1,800 and then give them annual increases of $100 until they reached the maximum of $2,300 at the end of five years. The new order provides that the men will receive the increases in installments of $200, $200, and $100 after one, two, and three years of active service. Approximately 273 privates in the fire department and 372 patrolmen who have had less than four years' service will benefit from the Mayor's order.

Transport Advisers In Seasonal Foods Planned for State

Organization of a Transport Advisory Committee for the eastern Massachusetts area, which will aid in planning for the transportation by motor truck of perishable or seasonal farm products this year, is announced by M. R. Colgan, Boston District Manager, Office of Defense Transportation.

The War Food Administration has listed motor transportation as one of the most important farm problems of 1944, Mr. Colgan pointed out. He has been directed to obtain preliminary information on the production of the various perishable and seasonal farm crops in this district, and their transportation requirements. After obtaining this information, Mr. Colgan will call a meeting of the producers, haulers, dealers, and receivers concerned to elect the Committee.

Upon approval by the Director of the ODT's Division of Motor Transport, the Committee will ascertain the motor truck equipment necessary to move the perishable or seasonal crops, Mr. Colgan said.

Clubwomen Hear Talk on Taxes

By a Staff Photographer

New Rules Explained by Collector of Internal Revenue

Representatives of many local women's groups and schools met with Denis W. Delaney, Collector of Internal Revenue, at a luncheon yesterday at the Parker House to learn about new Federal taxes, including those which apply to some club functions. Seated, left to right: Mrs. Russell Hastings, Jr., Instructor in Economics, Katherine Gibbs School; Mrs. George K. Jones, Executive Treasurer, Women's City Club of Boston; Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus, President of the Boston City Federation of Organizations, and Mrs. Edith M. Thomas, President of the Old Glory Club of Boston. Standing, left to right: Mrs. Oliver M. Johnson, Mr. Delaney and Mrs. Gladys Beckett Jones, of Garland School.

State House Gives Day To Paper Drive

Unusual impetus was given the waste paper salvage drive today at the State House when a semi-holiday for all State Departments was ordered for Friday, May 12, by Paul W. Foster, Chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, to spur salvage work.

Mr. Foster said that the "holiday" is being declared at the request of Governor Saltonstall, who desires full co-operation in the office drive which opens Monday.

Only a skeleton force will serve the public on the State House holiday, while all other employees will ransack filing cabinets, libraries, storerooms, desks and every particle of used paper for the salvage bins.

Mr. Foster said that the paper salvage holiday will be preceded by careful consideration by department heads of the type of material to be salvaged. Particular thought will be given to bound volumes of reports which are already accessible in the State Library or elsewhere. Certain documents may not be destroyed unless there is compliance with the law governing the destruction of obsolete records, and after advertising.

Meanwhile, the Advertising Club of Boston, together with the Boston Salvage Committee, made final preparations for the office waste paper drive which begins Monday, when trucks will invade a six-street sector of the downtown area. Collections will take place on Atlantic Avenue and State, Central, Water, Broad and Doane Streets.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce made a pre-campaign beginning yesterday by digging in its own files and coming up with more than half a ton.

In Cambridge, meanwhile, Boy Scouts made salvage history by winding up a three-day campaign with enough paper to fill more than 10 railroad cars, the Boston Salvage Committee announced. More than 450 Scouts went out in 10 trucks under the direction of George Disbrow, Scout executive, and Frank Oeschger, Assistant Scout executive.

Four R. I. Communities Unite To Work Out Postwar Program

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 28—Civic leaders in Rhode Island are watching with interest and approval an experiment in community co-operation which is now being attempted by four neighboring municipalities, Cranston, Warwick, East Greenwich and West Warwick.

Acting on the suggestion of Mayor Albert P. Ruerat of Warwick, the planning groups in the four communities hope to work out postwar projects which would be beyond the means of any of the communities individually, but which may be feasible if the resources of the four are used in common.

First tentative steps in this direction were taken recently when planning officials of two of the communities, Cranston and Warwick, met to lay the groundwork for a permanent mutual planning board and to discuss some of the possible postwar projects.

Principal interest so far centers on discussion of highway improvements affecting the four communities, although Mayor Ruerat also has suggested the four might consider establishment of an incinerator and a hospital to serve the area.

Robert F. Shepard, Chairman of the State Planning Board, attended the first meeting and heartily indorsed the move for co-operative action on the part of the communities.

Except for this and a few other bright spots in the postwar planning picture in Rhode Island, the overall picture is none too encouraging. The recent session of the General Assembly approved an act for establishment of a Port Authority in Providence and many municipal and civic planning groups are studying various aspects of postwar building, transportation and employment, but the tangible plans and blueprints are relatively few.

Cleanup Drive

A two-week cleanup campaign starts in Providence on May 1 with city officials, the Boy Scouts, the schools and a variety of civic organizations combining their efforts to improve the appearance of the downtown streets.

Spearhead for the drive is the newly-formed Citizen's Cleanup Campaign Committee headed by Donald E. Jackson, a manufacturer. Serving on the committee are: J. Harold Williams, Boy Scout executive; W. Allen Traver, President of the Chamber of Commerce; James L. Hanley, Superintendent of Schools; Edward L. Casey, Chairman of the Bureau of Police and Fire; and Public Work Director Charles F. McElroy.

Police Chief James J. Cusick proposes to distribute "Clean City" slogan cards.

Some of the ideas to be used in the campaign were copied from those used in Boston's cleanup campaign recently. The Cleanup Committee sent Russell C. Harrington, former President of the Chamber of Commerce here, to Boston to study the campaign in that city and make recommendations for the drive in Providence.

Tufts Discusses Servicemen's Aid

Declaring that there is no issue on which the American people are more generally agreed than that the returning servicemen be given every possible rehabilitation assistance, Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, discussed coming problems of demobilization last night in the first of a series of lectures on postwar problems sponsored by a committee of Tufts student organizations.

Great care should be exercised not to think of the returning serviceman as upset by the experiences he had undergone in warfare according to Dr. Carmichael, who urged that the public help him to have insight into the conditions which he must face, putting off his uniform and going back to civilian clothing.

The Tufts President, who is Director of the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel of the War Manpower Commission, declared that many agencies and different professional fields would contribute in making the great work of demobilization as effective as possible.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps AB, through Q8, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps R8, S8, and T8, will become valid May 7; good indefinitely.

Cooking fats and oils now point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through K8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps L8, M8, N8, P8, and Q8, will become valid May 1; good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Aug. 31. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Gasoline "A"—No. 9A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. Airplane Stamp No. 2 will become valid on May 1 for one pair of shoes and will remain good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Prof. Theodore B. Parker

Prof. Theodore B. Parker, who passed on at his Wellesley home yesterday, was head of the Department of Civil Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a former Chief Engineer of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Professor Parker's service with the TVA began in 1935, when he was appointed Chief Construction Engineer. Under his direction the great Norris and Wheeler Dams were completed, and he had charge of the design and construction of all subsequent dams up to July, 1943, the date of his appointment as head of M. I. T.'s Department of Civil Engineering.

After service in World War I as a lieutenant and captain, Professor Parker was associated with the Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation of Boston, where he carried on studies and directed designs for various hydro-electric developments, including the Rock Island Development on the Columbia River in Washington. From August, 1933, to November, 1935, he was a member of the engineering staff of the PWA in Massachusetts, serving toward the end of that time as Acting State Director.

Four Week-End Launchings Scheduled for N. E. Shipyards

War Activities in New England

New England shipyards continue their record production of transport and combat vessels with four launchings scheduled for this week end. A submarine chaser will go down the ways Sunday at Burlington, Vt., when Ensign Martha P. Dinsmore, U. S. N. R., from the office of the supervisor of shipbuilding at Bath, Maine, will be the sponsor.

A record of 12 launchings in a single month will be established at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation yard in South Portland, Maine, tomorrow when three more Liberty Ships take to the sea. The S. S. Samsumva and S. S. Samidway will be turned over to the British Ministry of War Transports. Outstanding attendance records by two yard employees will bring the honor of naming these ships to Mrs. Marie A. Moore of Biddeford, wife of Richard Moore and Mrs. Frances W. Turner of Hampden, mother of John S. Turner.

The third Liberty Ship will be sponsored by Mrs. Lena M. Brown of Baltimore, widow of Hadley F. Brown, former President of the Maryland Drydock Company, for whom it will be named.

Officer Changes

Two changes in the officer personnel at Camp Edwards on Cape Cod were made public today. Major Frederick A. Calkin of Egypt, Mass., is to be Provost Marshal as Major Francis J. McCabe, of Augusta, Maine, who has been at that camp since September, 1940, is transferred. Lieut. Col. Arnold W. Slaving will succeed Col. William W. Belcher, as director of supplies.

Wins Honors

A fighting Irishman from Pearl River, N. Y., who is a top turret gunner on a Flying Fortress with 19 combat missions over Hitler's Europe, is ranked as outstanding by the alumni office of Norwich University. Staff Sergeant William J. Dolan, '23, is officially credited with the destruction of four enemy planes and has been decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with Three Oak Leaf Clusters.

Superior Firepower

American artillery fired nearly 3,000 shells an hour, relentlessly crushing the Japs and keeping them immobilized during the attack on the Kwajalein atoll, according to Lieut. Col. Whitney Stone, Chief of Ordnance for the Boston district, who added that many of these shells were manufactured in this district. "Our commanders never hesitate to expend materiel if it can save lives," said Colonel Stone. "This was an outstanding example of how superior firepower and bombs, provided by the ordnance department, Army service forces, reduced that island fortress and enabled our troops to capture it with very small casualties."

Air

Two months of combat flying in the South Solomon Islands area, during which time he planted a bomb directly on a Japanese destroyer, brought the award of the Air Medal and a Presidential citation to Capt. Francis G. McDermott, U. S. M. C. R., of Newton, Mass., according to an announcement today from Marine Corps Headquarters. The citation reads, in part:

"For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight as dive-bomber pilot attached to Marine Scout-Bombing Squadron 132 operating in the Solomon Islands area from June 22 to August 2, 1943. Taking part in numerous bombing attacks against fortified enemy airfields, trop positions and shipping, First Lieut. McDermott, on one occasion, scored a near-miss upon an enemy destroyer while it was under way, Later, while engaged with a superior force of hostile fighter planes and subjected to intense enemy anti-aircraft fire, he succeeded in making a direct hit upon a beached hostile destroyer."

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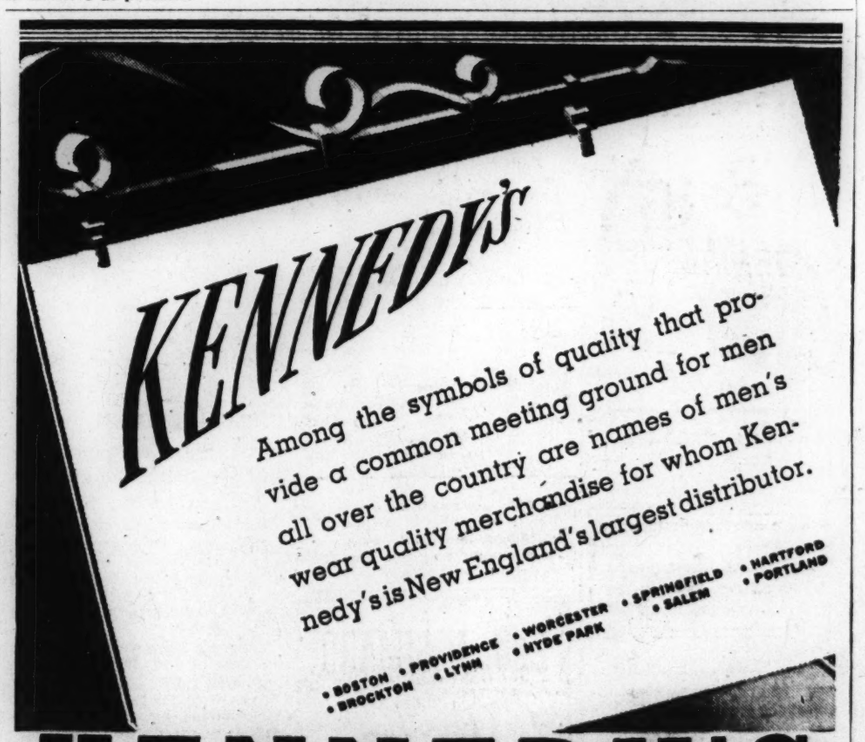

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6,000 Allied Planes Batter Reich on 14th Consecutive Day

Continued from Page 1

drome 120 miles south of Paris, while medium Marauders hit another field in Northern France, and Lightning fighters shot up a third.

No further details of the raids were disclosed immediately.

In 24 hours alone, more than 5,000 planes have hit the Nazi war machine with some 13,500 tons of explosives—including a double-header punch by 1,500 United States heavy bombers April 27.

Thirty-six RAF bombers were lost in the assaults "in very great strength" upon Friedrichshafen, home of the Zeppelin works and radio-location equipment plants, and on railroads at Montzen in Belgium and Aulnoye in France. Bomber gunners knocked down at least four German fighters.

Mosquito bombers meanwhile raided Stuttgart, and other planes laid mines.

The main attack by Lancasters struck Friedrichshafen and was "well-concentrated," said the British Air Ministry. Montzen, never bombed before, is only a few miles from the German border on a branch of the Liege-Aachen railway. Aulnoye, near the Franco-Belgian frontier on a main route between France and Germany, has been bombed repeatedly.

The RAF flew a 1,000-mile round trip to deliver the sixth major attack on Friedrichshafen on Lake Constance across from Switzerland. The battered city was hit powerfully by Flying Fortresses on April 24, and by American planes March 16 and 18.

Nazi planes flew over England during the night, but an authoritative announcement said no bombs were dropped. Berlin, however, declared Channel shipping and naval installations on the southwest coast were bombed.

The RAF hit into Germany again just 24 hours after its 4,500-ton assault April 27 upon Essen, Schweinfurt and rail yards near Paris—operation that opened a day of tremendous raids spearheaded by 1,500 United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators.

The four-engined American planes struck by morning and late afternoon against German fortifications and prime targets in France. Nine were lost. Hundreds of other planes joined the day-long parade, composed of every type of British and American light and medium bombers and fighters flown by airmen of every European Allied country and every dominion as well as by Americans.

Three Marauders and six fighters of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force were lost, besides the nine heavies. The fighters bagged three German planes.

The morning formations of Liberators and Flying Fortresses poured 2,000 tons of bombs on military targets in Northern France, and before dusk another fleet 750 strong attacked Nazi airdromes at Nancy and Toul, and rail yards at Blainville and Chalon-sur-Marne.

The American and Allied medium and light bombers and fighters hammered rail yards at Cambrai, Arras, Bethune, and Serquex, ripping up the network of communications supplying the German Atlantic Wall defenses.

Tokyo Radio Admits Hollandia Landings

By the Associated Press

New York, April 28

Tokyo today acknowledged Allied landings on Dutch New Guinea—six days after powerful American forces had gone ashore—and declared "since then successively they are increasing their military strength."

"Our forces in the vicinity and the air force intercepted them and are engaged in fighting," said the broadcast communiqué recorded by the U. S. Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

Invasion:

Nazis Attack Ships In British Ports

Masses of Allied invasion vessels, assembling in the harbors of Western England, were attacked by German bombers during the night, Berlin dispatches by way of Stockholm said.

Nazis and neutrals, continuing a guessing game that began several weeks ago, said the invasion might be less than two weeks away, and Berlin dispatches to Stockholm said great quantities of Allied shipping were gathered in the Channel ports of Southeastern England as well as Western England.

German authorities in the Netherlands were reported to be preparing to blast the great dikes which guard the entrance to the Zuider Zee and flood a huge area including Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Two Swedes, the first to reach Sweden from Denmark since the Germans clamped tight control on travel between the two countries April 24, said the Danes at first thought the Germans were invading Sweden when the drastic measures were taken.

The restrictions were being relaxed gradually, however, and postal service between Sweden and Denmark was resumed.

Britain's shores were closed tightly to all except the most urgent outbound civilian travel under new regulations designed to keep invasion plans secret.

A Paris military commentator, Jean Paquis, threw out—somewhat hopefully—the suggestion that simultaneous Allied offensives in the West, East, and South would be impracticable because of "rapidly changing weather," and at the same time specifically declared that Berlin doubted the Allies would invade the Balkans from Eastern Italy, although fresh landings on Italy itself were expected.

Thus the Nazis talked on and on—and from the Allied side there were only thunders of silence.

Italy:

Patrol Thrusts Test Nazi Strength

Aggressive patroling, with exploratory thrusts to feel out enemy strength, marked activity along the whole Italian front, Allied headquarters in Naples announced.

No changes were reported aground.

Weather limited Allied airmen to 180 sorties during the day, and fighter-bombers attacked an ammunition dump at Magliana. No planes were lost.

Russia:

Red Army Tanks Drive Into Romania

The Russian Army is pressing a determined offensive with powerful tank-supported forces north of the Romanian city of Iasi and fierce battles are raging in that area for the second successive day, a Romanian communiqué said.

The bulletin, radiocast from Bucharest, said local Russian penetrations were "sealed off or reduced by counterattacks. Moscow made no mention of such an offensive, although a Soviet communiqué announced that some 400 Germans were killed as Red Army troops repulsed an enemy thrust southeast of Stanislawów in the Carpathian foothills.

The Russian communiqué said no important changes had occurred on any of the fronts.

The communiqué declared, however, that Russian torpedo launches and Red Army aircraft still were making steady attacks on German water craft in the area of Sevastopol, apparently seeking to prevent evacuation of Nazi forces from the besieged Crimean port.

Four German barges, two torpedo launches, and a patrol vessel were reported sunk April 27 by Russian air and naval action.

Both the German and Romanian communiqués said Russian attempts to break through on the lower Dnestr were repulsed.

From Stockholm came a report that the Germans were awaiting a new Soviet drive on the Salla sector in Finland on the far northern front. The Swedish paper Aftonbladet in a dispatch from Helsinki said the Germans had repulsed a Russian attempt to break through there.

By a Staff Artist

Army Justice: 'Short and Sweet'

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, April 28 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's "tighten-up" order for troops in forward areas, which is being enforced with roadside courts-martial and cash fines for minor violations, has been greeted with typical G. I. grousing—most of it good-natured—along the entire American sector.

Check points, manned by military police, have been established along all roads leading to the front. Offenders against traffic rules, uniform regulations, and similar matters are court-martialed on the spot.

"The idea is just to tighten up on discipline and uniforms, not to work hardship on anybody," said Maj. Ormond O. Black of Birmingham, Ala., who formerly operated radio stations WAPI and WSGN in Birmingham and WNOE in New Orleans, La.

Under the court-martial system the accused is charged always according to the rules and always gets the benefit of any doubt.

Pfc. Alfred C. Newherz of Allentown, Pa., grinned when questioned by this correspondent at a check point.

"There's about a dozen things they can get you on," he said. "You can't wear a knitted cap without wearing a steel helmet at the same time. That's what most offenses are."

At that moment a truckload of officers going to the front was stopped because the Negro driver, Private Jesse C. Edwards of Huntington, W. Va., had taken off his helmet and was wearing only a knitted cap. Private Edwards was given a court martial, found guilty, and fined two dollars.

The grinning M. P.'s went on with their job as offenders aired opinions with Bronx cheers and "gave the bird" to what they freely described as official nonsense.

One of those stopped was Private James Wolverton of Truman, Ark., charged with having an unmanned machine gun on his vehicle. Most Army vehicles, including jeeps, have mounted machine guns, and it is against regulations to leave them unmanned when the vehicle is in motion.

Private Wolverton said he was driving only a short distance and had to go alone. The officer conducting the court-martial accepted the excuse.

Pacific:

Sea-Air Forces Co-ordinate Action

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who command a giant battle arc extending for 6,000 miles from the recaptured Aleutians to the tip of Japanese-held Java, have emphasized the forging of links between their command areas by holding their first conference of the Pacific War.

One result of their March meeting at General MacArthur's headquarters for the purpose of achieving "a maximum of cooperative effort" became apparent in the swiftly concluded invasion of Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea.

Admiral Nimitz' warships helped destroy 101 Japanese planes and provided the curtain of fire under which General MacArthur's soldiers landed with small losses to roll back feeble opposition. It was the first large-scale use of Admiral Nimitz' fleet in direct support of a MacArthur invasion.

At General MacArthur's advanced headquarters in New Guinea, an Associated Press correspondent wrote concerning the recent conference that the next step "might place equally strong units of MacArthur's army and air forces under Nimitz' command."

General MacArthur's and Admiral Nimitz' command areas merge at the Solomon Islands. The Solomons area has been under the immediate command of Admiral William F. Halsey, with General MacArthur in over-all command of both that South Pacific and his own Southwest Pacific sectors. The correspondent said the virtual reconquest of the Solomons has all but ended the necessity for Admiral Halsey's semi-independent command but his dispatch did not clarify the Admiral's future.

Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur for some time now have integrated the actions of their airforces. Admiral Nimitz' planes have kept pounding away at Ponape on the eastern end of the Carolines; General MacArthur's planes have been hitting Woleai in the Western Carolines consistently; and both Admiral Nimitz' and General MacArthur's planes have been engaged in a two-way attack on Truk and other enemy islands in the Central Carolines.

New Guinea:

Hollandia Operation Reported Closed

American bombers flew from seized Japanese airdromes at Hollandia, bases within range of Palau and the Philippines, as the result of a lightning invasion operation on Dutch New Guinea which the Sixth Army began April 22 and ended April 27.

Japanese there were routed into the jungles, and, 400 miles to the southeast, other Japanese were driven from the airbase village of Alexishafen by Australians a day after the capture of Madang 10 miles to the south. Between the Hollandia Americans and the Alexishafen Aussies, an estimated 60,000 Japanese face annihilation or starvation.

Enemy resistance around Hollandia, 1,150 miles southeast of the Philippines and 800 miles from Nippon's naval base of Palau, "has ceased, and disorganized and demoralized enemy troops have fled inland to the southwest," Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

"The operation can now be regarded as completed."

Three thousand crack Japanese combat Marines had been pulled out of the Hollandia scene southeast to Wewak by a successful feint. Between 4,000 and 6,000 other Japanese probably fled to the hills to escape the preinvasion bombardment of warships and carrier planes. Of those who stayed, 274 were killed and two dozen taken prisoner as pincer columns swung southwest from Humboldt Bay and southeast from Tanahmerah Bay to effect a juncture along a 34-mile road and sweep up three fine airfields, Cyclops, Sentani, and Hollandia.

One hundred foreign missionaries, including 40 Roman Catholic nuns, have been rescued at Hollandia, General MacArthur announced.

"It is with peculiar pleasure that I can report the rescue from the enemy in the Hollandia operations of 100 foreign missionaries including 40 nuns," General MacArthur said in a special release.

"These include 14 Americans, 7 Dutch, 3 Poles, 1 Australian, 1 Czechoslovakian and the ramainder Germans."

India:

Kohima Garrison Strikes at Japanese

A tank-supported British battalion, lashing out west of the Allied base at Kohima, has driven the Japanese invaders of Northern India from several strong points in that sector, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters in Ceylon announced.

The bulletin added that the Allies were making steady progress in "very difficult country."

Field dispatches from the Kohima front April 27 said that Allied reinforcements were continuing to pour into Kohima from Dimapur, 35 miles to the northwest, and that an assault to drive the Japanese back into Burma appeared imminent.

A Tokyo radiocast asserted that the Japanese had launched a general offensive against Allied positions at Kohima.

The communiqué from Admiral Mountbatten's headquarters said that Japanese bombers and fighters had made a sweep over the Kohima and Tulihal areas April 26—the first recent report of enemy aerial action in support of the invading forces.

The bulletin declared that one of the raiders was shot down, 4 probably were destroyed, and 8 were damaged.

British fighter-bombers and dive bombers struck back at the Japanese around both Kohima and Imphal, 65 miles to the south, while American bombers penetrated into Burma, blasting Japanese railway communications at Shwebo and Ywataung, the communiqué added.

In Northern Burma, meanwhile, the Chinese 38th Division was reported continuing its steady southward advance despite Japanese resistance.

China:

Japanese Halted In Honan Drive

Considerable improvement in the Chinese situation in northern Honan Province was announced by a Chinese Army spokesman, who said Japanese forces driving on Loyang from the southeast had been hurled back about 10 miles.

Another enemy column, which for a time menaced Loyang from the east, has been halted in strategic Hulao Pass, the spokesman said, and a Japanese drive down the Peiping-Hankow railway has been blunted 40 miles south of Chenghsien, a strategic junction, now in Japanese hands.

Chinese military authorities announced earlier that enemy troops entered Chenghsien on April 22, confirming front dispatches that had indicated several days ago the city had fallen.

Loyang was a major objective of the Japanese offensive launched 10 days ago in the wheat-producing section of Central China below the Yellow River. The enemy has been trying to wipe out a salient the Chinese hold across the north-south Peiping-Hankow railway line.

New Prime Minister Bolsters Reconstructed Greek Regime

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, April 28—Reconstruction of the Greek Government with George Papandreou as Prime Minister, following the resignation of Sophocles Venizelos, has produced a visibly strengthened regime. It faces the still delicate task of building a national coalition government capable of evoking the allegiance of political elements in and out of Greece.

At present the Greek regime has one central purpose—to deal with representatives of all political complexions from Republican to Communist who are being spirited from the home land and to Cairo to discuss and participate in the formation of a new government.

Prime Minister Papandreou who became Prime Minister 10 days after escaping from Greece is respected by the Hellenic Army and Navy despite the fact that Leftist elements may not admire his moderate politics. Consequently, his selection as Prime Minister by King George is expected to have a further calming effect on the erstwhile mutineers who have now surrendered their last warships and laid down their arms.

Papandreou Active

A one-time member and leader in the Venizelos governments, an exile during the Metaxes dictatorship and prisoner during a portion of Axis occupation of Greece, Prime Minister Papandreou is not a Communist and, as founder of the Greek Social Democrat Party, and in political position, closely approximates the leader of the Labor Party in Britain.

Despite general admiration here for Venizelos, the Papandreou regime is admitedly a more authoritive body for dealing with the vigorous personages who are expected shortly to arrive in Cairo following acceptance by the Communist-led E. A. M. organization, as well as the more conservative E. D. E. S. organization of Col. Napoleon Zervas of the governments invitation to send delegations to the general political convention here. Prime Minister Papanderou was the first delegate to arrive from Greece.

The new Prime Minister, who cannot be accused by E. L. A. S. Guerrilla mountaineers of having sat safely outside of Greece while they have done the fighting, has declared himself against any attempt to establish a Leftist political committee of national liberation as the sole Greek Government.

Views Outlined

Mr. Papandreou is regarded as the strongest advocate for a union in Greek politics that could have been put forward at this time. He has declared, "I am coming as a crusader of our national union. Continuation of our internal divisions increases the misery of our people and may make their supreme sacrifices useless. Our motto must be, one country, one government, one army. One national government to the service of our Greek fatherland."

The fact that the Greek leaders here are willing to nominate this man as Prime Minister 10 days after his arrival is held to bode good for future discussions. It is known that Mr. Papandreou considered his responsibilities for some time before accepting.

He was sworn in on April 26 as Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, and it was announced that directors general for other ministries would act as ministers for the time being.

Little by little, the tense crisis which has gripped Greek politics for the last month seems to be dissipating and selection of the new government is regarded as one more indication that responsible Greek leaders are beginning to take steps to broaden the governments popular representation which has been so vehemently demanded.

Thorough Democratic Reform Held Best Way to Aid China

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, April 28—As the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomingtang Party prepares for one of the most important sessions in its history, everyone here is wondering how China's many difficulties can be overcome.

Democratic forces are stirring. Despite the tight censorship of press and speech, there is growing criticism of present conditions.

Many liberals here with whom I have talked expressed deep concern over the present situation, but at the same time left no doubt as to their loyalty to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Problems Discussed

One of these—an outstanding personality who must remain anonymous—spoke to me frankly of China's problems. "If we have not yet become receptive to outside criticism, we should at least allow ourselves the freedom of self-criticism by frank discussion of our mistakes and shortcomings."

He pointed to the "urgent need for a general democratization of our life to aid the war effort," and called democratization of every village and local self-government one of the most urgent of these needs. The "village government," he declared, "is still the private preserve of the corrupt gentry and rapacious landowners whose tyrannical grip over villages has become tighter than ever since the war with Japan. Under the Government's measures for grain collection and conscription of recruits in villages, they have increased their power for evil-doing against the helpless peasantry.

"These corrupt oppressors of our people must be deprived of their power," he continued, "if true democracy is to be built up."

Situation Outlined

This constructive Government critic said he had patience with talk about the Chinese inexperience of self-government as a common objection to proposals that a democratic election should be introduced from the bottom up. Even Indians under British rule are electing their own legislatures in the provinces, he pointed out. He spoke of a visit to the Philippines in 1917, after 19 years under American rule, and of finding provincial legislatures and municipal councils composed of native Filipinos.

"Do we regard our own people inferior to these colonials? Do we wish to place China on the level of a subcolonial country by alleging that our people are still unfit for self-government?" he asked. "If the assertion is true that the Chinese are still unfit for home rule, great indeed is the failure of our Kuomingtang Party in its mission of 'political tutelage.'"

Such liberals as the one just quoted, although politically unorganized, are infinitely more numerous in China today than may be realized. Their intelligence level is very high.

They are convinced that a thorough democratic reform is the only answer to China's present-day problems, its steadily rising prices and financial worries, its grave administrative difficulties, and to the popular apathy which Generalissimo Chiang often has criticized. A move toward such a reform would provide great inspiration to China's armies and people for the final war effort.

Yanks Definitely 'Yokwo' To King of Majuro Lagoon

MAJURO LAGOON, MARSHALL ISLANDS, Feb. 7, Delayed. (AP)—The story of King Langalin and his Majuro natives who have watched the palm-covered Marshall Islands pass from German to Japanese to American hands offers the best picture of life in these Pacific Isles.

Michael Madison speaks English and thus was appointed chief interpreter for American forces now holding Majuro Lagoon's 30 islets. Mr. Madison is the son of an American trader who married a native. Nearly 60 years old and New Zealand educated, Mr. Madison has been living on Majuro for 17 years under Japanese rule.

Through him, proclamations were posted in English and Japanese on each inhabited islet proclaiming the end of Nipponese rule and the military government of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Central Pacific Commander.

People Evacuated

The interpreter explained to King Langalin, a dignified elderly Micronesian, the urgent need of gathering his people and their possessions at once for evacuation. A flotilla of Higgins boats stood by to transfer them to outlying islets.

By one week after the occupation, King Langalin's coral and coconut kingdom was well on its way to transformation into an atoll fortress. Coral causeways linked islets. Bulldozers ripped through brush and coconut trees. Roads replaced native trails. Orderly rows of "pup" tents replaced native huts of Pandanus fiber. An airstrip nears completion, mail arrives from home and movies are expected next week.

The Higgins boats have shuttled the islanders and their most valued possessions—pigs, chickens, and calico—to outlying islets where a village is arising around a makeshift palace built for King Langalin.

The King was napping in his hut when Mr. Madison brought a few visitors to pay their respects. He poked his head out of the opening to look at the visitors, then ducked quickly inside. In a few minutes he emerged wearing a high crowned Panama hat and a spotless suit of white duck which looked like it dated back to the day of German occupation before World War I.

Americans "Yokwo"

His Queen, a stout, long-haired Micronesian, was dressed in a modest dun-colored Mother Hubbard. In her arms she held the King's youngest son, a solemn-eyed two-year-old.

The King's Prime Minister is a middle-aged islander named Noah, whose hair is close-cropped in the Japanese style and who sports a bristly Tojo-like mustache.

The King was ready to hold court. Solemnly, Mr. Madison presented us, one by one. Mr. Langalin murmured the native greeting: "Yokwo yokwo (welcome welcome)."

We asked through the interpreter what the King thought of the Japanese departure. He glanced apprehensively at the mighty men-of-war anchored in the lagoon and said:

"Our sons are gone. Americans yokwo."

Lull on Soviet Front Bolsters Expectation of Allied Storm

Continued from Page 1

are moving up constantly in spite of road difficulties. Railway battalions are busy night and day shifting tracks back to Russian gauge.

This preparatory activity is not confined to the Ukraine or any other one front but extends all along the line from the Black Sea to the Baltic and beyond. Everywhere, the Red Army's offensive springs are being recompressed, and even in those sectors which have been longest stationary and where the Germans are deepest dug in, the enemy cannot feel too secure—for the break-through on the Leningrad front demonstrated conclusively that even the strongest Nazi defenses can be cracked—and according to schedule, at that.

But expectancy here is by no means confined to the certainty of new developments on the eastern front. Soviet readers are not now and again reminded by their press that the time for decisive joint offensive action with Britain and the United States agreed upon at Teheran is fast approaching.

In preparation for the forthcoming May Day parade, the population is not only mending and upgrading banners and placards, but it also is adding lots of new ones. Among the May Day slogans issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party is "Workers of All Lands Unite to Fight for the Complete Destruction of the German Fascist Invaders." Another slogan proclaims "Long Live Victory of the Anglo-Soviet-American Fighting Alliance Over Mankind's Bitterest Enemies—the German Fascist Invaders." Slogans also include greetings to patriots in occupied countries urging them to rise against Fascist slavery.

Danes See Attempt To Hit Underground

By Reuter

Stockholm, April 28

Planes with British markings today flew over Copenhagen and dropped faked leaflets, telling Danes that the hour of liberation is approaching, but asking them to accept occupation by Russian or specially trained American Negro troops until the initial disorder resulting from military operations is over.

This was reported by the usually reliable Danish Press Service.

The leaflets bore the heading "Freedom Post." They carried pictures of Winston Churchill, President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin, King Christian and the Danish, American and Russian Flags. The dateline was London, 1944.

The Danish Press Service comments "the leaflets are obviously forgeries, intended to spread dissension in the underground front and induce it to let its disguise fall."

Algiers Regime Prepares To Guide Liberated France

Continued from Page 1

received by the Committee. But it has made them feel less anxious about the possibility of a repetition of some of the aspects they liked least in the history of the Allies' North African campaign—such as some clauses in the Darlan-Clark agreement still in operation. And Allied reticence in regard to their intentions concerning the French leave some scope for suspicion.

They realize, of course, that administrative machinery in France will for a period be requisitioned and under the supervision of the Allied Commander in Chief. But they see a prospect of chaos and even bloodshed among Frenchmen unless a National Committee of Liberation is accorded the fullest possible temporary powers.

On the assumption it is going to be given these, the Committee is basing two programs—one short-term one in connection with entry into France, one long-term one defining foreign policy based on a satisfactory balance of France's sovereignty between the roles the United States, Britain, and Russia intend to play in Europe after the war.

Pan American Airways Increases Runs of Planes

MIAMI, Fla., April 28 (AP)—Pan American Airways has increased its plane service to Nassau, Bahamas, and to Merida, Mexico.

Six weekly round trips now will be made to Nassau, instead of five.

Service to Merida has been put on a daily round-trip basis to supplement three-times-a-week round-trip service between Miami and Mexico City by way of Havana and Merida.

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Unified Command Opposed By Navy While War Is On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—Throwing not a monkey wrench but the whole two-ocean United States Navy across the path of legislative discussion of the wisdom of merging the War and Navy Departments, Navy Undersecretary James Forrestal, supported by a roomful of gold braid, today told the House Committee on Postwar Military Policy:

1. The Navy is neither for nor against a merger of the forces.

2. It is definitely against setting up a single Department of War while the war is on.

Mr. Forrestal who was pinch-hitting for his superior Navy Secretary Frank Knox today and Vice Admiral R. S. Edwards, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the United States Navy, made it quite clear by their recommendations of caution, by their insistence there was no urgency, by their criticism of the "vogue of consolidation," by their warning of the dangers involved in a merger, that the Navy's approval, if any, was negative rather than positive as the Army's had been.

When the Navy Undersecretary had finished his remarks the committee chairman, Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, expressed his deep disappointment that the Navy was not prepared to endorse the over-all plan of consolidation. Other members also showed surprise that the Navy was not more ready to discuss the Army's general proposals for a merger but insisted that the nation's war-machinery must be closely and thoroughly studied.

Case Not Established

The case for a unified command has not been established, Mr. Forrestal asserted, Study may endorse it but it should not be the premise to start with. He parried many of the Committee members' questions with such answers as he was not prepared to say more or discuss details, or that he wouldn't attempt to take a position without further study.

Both Navy spokesmen pointed out that the Committee would hardly want to pass legislation on so vital a matter without having heard from such Navy leaders as Admirals Nimitz, Halsey, Stark, and Ingersoll, all busy fighting the war and who could not appear now. The Army in previous testimony didn't even mention this problem, apparently satisfied that it had enough talent and intelligence in its Washington officers to speak with authority.

Perhaps the best clue to the Navy's obvious indisposition to come to grips with the details of the Army's proposal for a unified military force cropped up in Mr. Forrestal's testimony in his closing prepared statement when he referred to the recommended top command as a Single Department of War. Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney in presenting the Army's plan always referred to it as a Department of the Armed Forces.

A latent undercurrent of fear that somehow the Army would come out of the proposed reorganization on top with the Navy playing second fiddle was at times apparent in the Navy's testimony.

Situation Discussed

Mr. Forrestal pointed out that size alone did not guarantee efficiency. He admitted there was overlapping and duplication, but he pointed out there was overlapping and duplication even within the Navy Department. He emphasized that it was by competition that the Navy got the dive bomber perfected, that it perfected the air-cooled airplane engine. And he charged that Britain's experience in which the British Navy had no air arm of its own had been close to fatal.

The Navy in questioning the wisdom or timeliness of debating a unified command is particularly concerned over possible loss of control of its air arm.

The Undersecretary agreed with one Committee member who suggested that all that was needed was a continuation with improvements of the present setup of a joint chiefs of staff now operating under the war powers of the President.

Opinion Divided in Chicago On Montgomery Ward Case

Continued from Page 1

inclined to regard public-relations departments as a "frill."

Without expressing his views on Mr. Avery, the top official of Ward's chief competitor, Gen. Robert E. Wood of Sears, Roebuck & Co., has come out with a statement sympathetic to Ward's. As a rule, the two enormous mail-order houses keep their distance on the opposite side of the Chicago River, but General Wood gave a statement to the press on April 27 touching the Army's occupation of his competitor's plant.

"Regardless of the merits of the controversy between the Company and some of the employees of Montgomery Ward," he said, "if wartime powers of the President can be invoked to virtually confiscate the property and business of Montgomery Ward, then the President can seize the business of any merchant, or any business enterprise, anywhere, anytime."

About Mr. Avery's ability as a business executive, there appears to be little argument. He pulled Ward's out of a deep financial hole, converting a $9,000,000 deficit to a $9,000,000 profit in three years after he took over.

And running Ward's has been only one of his jobs. Possessing great capacity for hard work, Mr. Avery has continued as Chairman of the Board of the United States Gypsum Company and as a director of Northern Trust Company, United States Steel Corporation, Armour & Co., and the People's Light, Gas & Coke Company.

But if business sentiment is divided, labor opinion is not. The two branches of organized labor have been united in their opposition to Mr. Avery's policies, although the Ward union is C. I. O. Regional offices of the Socialist Party here declared that "the record of Montgomery Ward as an enemy of trade unions is known not only in Chicago but throughout the country."

But the Socialist Party wants it known that it is not endorsing the National War Labor Board in defending the stock of Ward workers. The NWLB appears to get criticism from all sides. The Socialist Party's criticism is based on "delay in making decisions and enforcing them."

Mr. Avery has declared he is not opposed to organized labor, but is quoted in friendly articles as saying he is opposed to certain labor policies enforced by the NWLB.

Mr. Avery's record in dealings with the union since it was established in the Montgomery Ward headquarters here about two years ago involves a number of conflicts with the NWLB. At different times, the Company has refused to abide by NWLB orders and finally signed a contract under orders from President Roosevelt in December, 1942. It filed a libel suit against the union for $1,000,000 in November, 1943.

London Appraisal

LONDON, April 28 (AP)—The foreign policy speech of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York got front-page play in London morning papers today.

There was insufficient time for regular editorial comment, but the Daily Express, under a headline "Dewey Condemns Isolation," said he "made it plain the Republican Party under his leadership will do the utmost to remove from its campaign banner the stigma of isolationism."

Ward Starts Court Fight Against U. S.

Continued from Page 1

company facilities violated the Fourth and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution and that allegations in the complaint filed by Mr. Biddle were false. The Ward petition added that the properties "do not constitute any plant, mine, or facility equipped for manufacture, production, or mining of any articles or materials which may be required for the war effort."

Ryan Ordered to Leave

Mr. Ryan was admitted to the main building long enough to preside over a perfunctory meeting of the Ward shareholders, but after the session was shifted to the Blackstone Hotel, he told reporters he had been ordered to leave.

Asked if he would co-operate with the Federal manager, he replied: "I recognize no constitutional authority but that of the Board Chairman."

Mr. Avery, who was carried out by soldiers, did not return to his office today.

Ugo Carusi, Assistant Attorney General, said business was going on as usual.

Mr. Christensen told Judge Holly that Montgomery Ward's fundamental position was that "the Chicago plants are not the kind of plants to which the [War Labor Disputes] Act applies."

He said that "Congress by limiting the powers of seizure to such plants (war-material plants) can be understood only as having intended that not all plants in the country be subject to seizure. . . . Likewise it is notable that although the word 'distribution' in all its connotations is well known, Congress did not provide for seizure of plants engaged in or equipped for manufacture, mining, production or distribution of war material. It stopped with production."

Restraint Urged

Mr. Biddle, in his court appearance, told the judge the "resistance of officials of this company to the lawful and proper possession" by the Government should be restrained until the issue had been threshed out in the court.

Referring to the question whether President Roosevelt had power under the Smith-Connally Act to seize the plants, Mr. Biddle asserted that in World War I, President Wilson took over at least three plants "not engaged in the production of any goods, among them a telephone company, to further the war effort." He added:

"Even in time of peace, the President's power to prevent interruptions of the great peacetime activities of this country is clear."

Mr. Biddle, adverting to the War Labor Disputes Act, argued that the NWLB "is given clear authority to settle any labor dispute."

Harold Smith of Ward counsel rejoined:

"The whole basis of Mr. Biddle's argument is 'Let's suspend the Constitution until we find out where we stand.'"

Avery Carried Out

Yesterday Mr. Avery not only was barred but carried out bodily from the plant by two soldiers. The dispute stemmed from Montgomery Ward's refusal to extend a contract with the Congress of Industrial Organizations union at the plant.

Officials of the union involved, the C. I. O. United Mail Order, Warehouse, and Retail Employees, disclosed they had begun conferences with "the new management" —represented by Messrs. Taylor and Biddle—on steps to be taken to put into effect National War Labor Board orders calling for extension of the contract and its disputed provisions for maintenance of union membership, dues check-off, seniority rights, grievance machinery, and arbitration of disputes.

Samuel Wolchok, International Union President; Leonard Levy, International Vice-President; Henry B. Anderson, President of Local 20, and Francis Heisler, the local's attorney, conferred with Messrs. Taylor and Biddle, the union statement said.

"We stand ready to give the Government the fullest co-operation," Mr. Wolchok said.

Avery Applauded

CHICAGO, April 28 (AP)—Sewell Avery, Chairman of the Board of Montgomery Ward & Co. and leader of a battle against Government control of the firm's Chicago plants, received a prolonged ovation today at an overflow meeting of the concern's shareholders.

Mr. Avery, greeted by applause as he entered a Blackstone Hotel room for the annual session, expressed his thanks and said:

"It is impossible for me to express my appreciation of your apparent approval of the position the company has taken in this controversy."

The gathering set a record from an attendance standpoint.

Avery Quip

CHICAGO, April 28 (AP)—Sewell L. Avery, $100,000 a year chief executive of Montgomery Ward & Co., forcibly removed from his office by soldiers, says, "I've been fired before in my life, but this is the first time they carried me out feet first."

The Chairman of the Board, ejected from Ward's Administration Building yesterday after refusing to yield control of the firm to Attorney General Francis Biddle, was so quoted in a copyrighted story in the Chicago Daily News.

Ejected

Sewell L. Avery
Chairman of Board of Montgomery Ward & Co.

British Sat Upon 'Volcano' Before Ban on Strikes

LONDON, April 28 (AP)—Labor Minister Ernest Bevin told the House of Commons today that "we had been living on an industrial volcano" during the three weeks before the Government's order banning all incitement to strikes was issued.

That was his answer to Laborite Aneurin Bevan's "prayer to the Crown" for annulment of the defense regulation which the Labor Minister produced a fortnight ago as a big stick to deal with strike agitation. The regulation did not prevent a worker from striking, but provided penalties up to five years imprisonment and $2,000 fine for urging others to do so.

"During the week end when the regulation was made we were in danger of stoppages involving nearly 3,000,000 men in gas, shipbuilding, engineering and coal," the Labor Minister said, and added that the "second front was really in danger."

Jamaica-Trinidad Phone to U. S. Open

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company last night relayed an announcement by the British Colonial Governments of Jamaica and Trinidad that restrictions on radio-telephone calls with the United States had been lifted.

Although some restrictions remain on radio-telephone service with Bermuda, important business as well as Government calls may now be completed, the announcement said.

House Urged To Pass Ward Probe Resolve

Continued from Page 1

a select committee to conduct the inquiry.

Rules Committee Chairman Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois said after the action, "I don't know when the resolution will come up in the House. I'll have to consult with the Speaker and by that time I think everything will be settled and adjusted."

Democrats Join Drive

Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia, and Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, coauthor of the Smith-Connally Act for handling labor disputes, joined with Republican committee members to obtain right of way for consideration of Mr. Dewey's resolution.

Mr. Dewey appeared as the first witness before the committee, declaring the seizure "is a high-handed and un-American procedure."

The resolution would set up a special committee of Congress to investigate the Ward seizure.

The Rules Committee opened the hearing over the objection of Chairman Sabath.

"I am not informed on the character of the labor dispute in Montgomery Ward's," said Mr. Dewey, "but there is an orderly procedure for handling such disputes. What I want to find out is whether there is any authority for the action that has been taken there. I have had messages from all parts of the country saying, 'Thank goodness we have a Congress to look after our rights.'"

Comparison With Coal Strike

Mr. Sabath asked if "those same people who are complaining now" did not recommend seizure of the coal mines.

Mr. Dewey replied:

"A coal mine, when war is on and coal is being rationed, is a war proposition. You can't put merchandising in the same class. Montgomery Ward's is like any little country store."

"When is this thing going to reach the hamburger stand and the peanut vendor" asked Mr. Cox.

"That's what I want to know," Mr. Dewey replied.

Mr. Cox: "Do the strikers in the plant call the tune to which the Government is dancing?"

Mr. Dewey: "I don't know. But what I want to know is whether there is any law or constitutional power or special emergency power existing to take over private property."

Representative Leo E. Allen (R) of Illinois, a Committee member, declared: "If they can take a store building, then they can take your home."

Broader Social Security Plan Called For at I. L. O. Meeting

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 — Social security plans before the International Labor Conference call for a broader system than is now in vogue in any country except New Zealand, which is very similar, Maurice Stack, in charge of the social insurance section of the International Labor Office, reported here today, as discussion of social insurance was renewed.

The first sessions of the Social Security Committee of the Conference heard general endorsements of the objectives presented by the I. L. O. secretariat from delegates from the Netherlands, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay.

What the Conference is considering on social security was outlined by Mr. Stack as follows:

A single national system of social insurance covering all workers and the self-employed with one overall contribution covering all the major risks and in the case of sickness, making provision for medical care for everybody either through a public medical service or the extension of compulsory sickness insurance to the entire population.

Synthesis of Plans

"The system is a sort of synthesis of 'Beveridge Plans' of a number of nations including the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill in the United States," Mr. Stack commented.

Cost in normal times he estimated on an insurance basis at perhaps 15 per cent of pay rolls, embracing the following types of social insurance:

Pensions, including old age and survivors' insurance and invalidity insurance, six per cent; medical care insurance, four per cent; unemployment insurance, three per cent; temporary disability insurance, one per cent; and workmen's compensation, for industrial accidents, one per cent.

While the I. L. O. has made social insurance a major field in which it has worked successfully for years, the present program developed by the secretariat for the consideration of this conference contains a marked advance.

"The first thing that is new," Mr. Stack said, "is that these different risks such as old age, and unemployment, that have formerly been treated by a separate program are now brought into a single code which recognizes a single fundamental problem of insecurity, namely, inability to earn, whether by disablement or unemployment.

"These are the two aspects of what is recognized to be in the single social risk.

"The result of such a complete codification will be to eliminate gaps in the coverage of risks so that, for example, a handicapped person for whom no job can be found and no suitable training can be suggested, will get disablement benefit payments, and will not be denied unemployment payments on the ground that he is not fit for some regular occupation.

"For financing there would be a single inclusive contribution from insured persons, the state, and if they are employed people, from their employers.

"The next new thing is the coverage of all workers, manual or white collar, and their families with moderate subsistence benefits for all, leaving scope for private thrift. These benefits would be sufficient for decent maintenance when unable to work or to find work. All these benefits would be adjusted to the size of the family."

Frank Knox

Continued from Page 1

Naples. He knew from flying visits the way stations and anti-sub bases of Brazil to the south and Newfoundland to the north.

A native of Boston, he moved early with his family to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he graduated from high school. He worked his way through Alma College, and from the Michigan campus went to war in Cuba.

He went to Saulte Ste. Marie., Mich., where he became a publisher at the age of 27. He moved to Manchester, N. H., in 1912, where with John A. Muehling he bought out two opposition papers. In 1927, he became publisher of the Boston American, and a year later was named by William Randolph Heart as manager of the entire Hearst newspaper system.

In 1931, Colonel Knox and Theodore T. Ellis of Worcester, Mass., bought the controlling interest in the Chicago Daily News, retaining his interest in the Manchester papers.

Deems Taylor Elected Head of ASCAP Board

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Deems Taylor was elected President of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers' Board of Directors yesterday.

Other ASCAP officers named are announced as Gustave Schirmer and Oscar Hammerstein II, Vice-Presidents; George W. Meyer, Secretary; Max Dreyfus, Treasurer; J. J. Bregman, Assistant Secretary, and Irving Caesar, Assistant Treasurer.

Dewey Urges Postwar Allied League

Continued from Page 1

may enjoy a high level of employment in an increasingly prosperous world."

Experience of Two Wars

He based these objectives on the conviction that "the experience of two world wars has taught us that we cannot remain unaffected by what happens elsewhere in the world."

The Dewey speech, with that of Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, closed the fifty-eighth American newspaper publishers' association convention here, and both addresses stressed the invariable relationship between a free press and a free people. Frank E. Tripp, general manager of the Gannett newspapers and chairman of the bureau of advertising, presided at the dinner, at which a third speaker was Rear Admiral A. Stanton Merrill, newly appointed director of the Navy's Bureau of Public Relations.

Text of Dewey Speech

The text of Governor Dewey's speech follows in part:

The tragic history of recent years has shown us vividly that freedom of the press cannot exist where there is no political freedom; but the corollary to this basic is perhaps even more important: Political freedom cannot exist without a free press.

An electorate, fully informed on issues, is as fundamental to representative government as the election itself. . . .

We saw it demonstrated in Germany that tyranny can rise to power by the elective process. But in order to stay in power, the Nazis immediately set about destroying the freedom of the German press. In all countries, men have been elected to office who proved unworthy of the trust. The strength of a free system is that such mistakes need never be fatal. They can be corrected at the polls. But these corrections can be made only if the people are informed.

The precious guaranty in our Constitution of freedom of the press is not a mere guarantee to the press. . . . It imposes an obligation on government to permit free dissemination of news and a duty on the press to print honest news.

Wartime Consorship

All of us recognize the need for military censorship. But there is a dividing line between military news and political news, or, if you will, diplomatic news. It is a dividing line which can never be left without scrutiny—which, throughout the war, calls for vigilance. Once the fighting has ceased, we must insist that all censorship of every description cease with it. . . .

I believe our publishers generally are today more conscious of their tremendous responsibility than ever before. . . .

It is not enough to talk about a more abundant life if the actions that follow the words leave millions unemployed and dependent upon government for a bare existence. It is not enough to talk about economic security and then pursue policies which promote insecurity. It is not enough to talk about the enterprise system and then pursue a course of action that stifles enterprise. . . .

All of us are aware that there is great concern and uncertainty among our people over our nation's foreign policy. Yet I think it is no more than fair to say that we have had some excellent expressions on that subject lately from the Secretary of State, Mr. Hull. In his address of April 9, Mr. Hull certainly offered a statement of basic principles which deserves respect. His pledge to seek the advice and help of members of Congress from both parties is especially welcome. Nevertheless, these statements have done little to relieve the concern and uncertainty our people feel. . . . It is because we see reported daily in your papers developments from abroad and other statements from high government officials at nome which do not seem to fit in altogether with the words Mr. Hull has used. . . .

Effective Policy Defined

In a free republic, there can be no such thing as an Administration having an effective foreign policy, unless that policy reflects the will of the people. . . . Among our people there is overwhelming agreement upon the main objectives. Those major objectives are:

To carry on the war to total crushing victory, and in so doing to drive home to the aggressor nations a lesson that will never be forgotten;

To organize in co-operation with other nations a structure of peace backed by adequate force to prevent future wars;

To establish and maintain in our relations with other nations conditions calculated to promote world-wide economic stability not only for the sake of the world, but also to the end that our own people may enjoy a high level of employment in an increasingly prosperous world . . .

Lesson of Two Wars

We have learned much since 1919. The experience of two world wars has taught us that we cannot remain unaffected by what happens elsewhere in the world.

To deal effectively with our enemies and also to solve many other postwar problems will, as I have said, require solid relations among the United States and Great Britain, Soviet Russia and China.

We have a long background of friendly working relations with Great Britain and China which will make easy their continuation. As regards Russia, it would be stupid to ignore the fact that during the 24 years between the Soviet revolution and the German attack on Russia, our relations were not of the best. There were faults on both sides. If after this war we relapse into the old suspicions, the future is indeed dark. But there has been genuine improvement growing out of our partnership in this war. The American people have sympathy and admiration for the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Relations With Russia

There are and will be fundamental internal differences between our countries. Our economic and social systems will not be the same. But our political dissimilarities from Russia need not be the source of friction if we seek and find the many practical ways in which we can work to a common end.

Russian affairs are in the hands of hardheaded, realistic leaders. That is nothing we should be afraid of provided we are equally realistic and devoted to our country.

In some countries we may for a time face confusion. We must wisely and without intrusion into their domestic affairs seek to make that period as brief as possible. We shall need the participation of these nations. The peace of the world will require the support of all peoples. We are all agreed that there must be prompt measures to establish a system of general international co-operation. . . .

U. S. in Decisive Role

Here it cannot be too greatly emphasized that the role of the United States will be decisive. We will be truly effective in helping with the economic rehabilitation of the world only if we first restore at home a healthy, a vigorous and growing economy.

There are false prophets who for years have been telling us that America has ceased to grow; that its period of vigor is over. They would have us believe that our economy has become mature. They say it is static, that it can continue to function only by constantly taking ever more expensive patent medicines. Yet these same people now talk glibly of a WPA for all the rest of the world.

To hear them talk, Uncle Sam must play the role of a benevolent but slightly senile gentleman who seeks to purchase the good will of his poor relations by distributing among them the dwindling remains of his youthful earnings.

U. S. Still Vigorous

I utterly reject that proposition. America is still young, still vigorous, still capable of growth. Certainly we shall play the part of a good citizen in the community of nations. We shall deal fairly and generously with out neighbor nations throughout the world. This we shall do because it represents the practical idealism for which America has always stood and because it is good hard common sense. . . .

Nothing any of us has said here tonight will be of import unless the invasion is crowned by ultimate success. The infinite patience, preparation, and training behind this gigantic effort may well serve us as a standard for our own acceptance of our future responsibilities. Surely it is a minimum standard for the infinite patience, preparation and toil we should be willing to give for peace. No sacrifice of peace will ever equal the ultimate sacrifice we expect of our young men in war.

If the newspapers of America will accept the challenge of peace as they have of war, we shall have made a great beginning. The years of labor ahead will be successful only if an informed people support the effort—only if they know the size of the task. We shall need in these years, as never before, a courageous and a free press in the United States of America.

Noyes Re-elected

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—The American Newspaper Publishers Association concluded its annual convention with a session marked by the re-election of Linwood I. Noyes as President.

It will be the second term for Mr. Noyes, publisher of the Ironwood (Mich.) Daily Globe. All other officers also were re-elected. C. F. McCahill of the Cleveland News was named a director, succeeding Howard Davis of the New York Herald Tribune who retired after serving 25 years as an officer and director.

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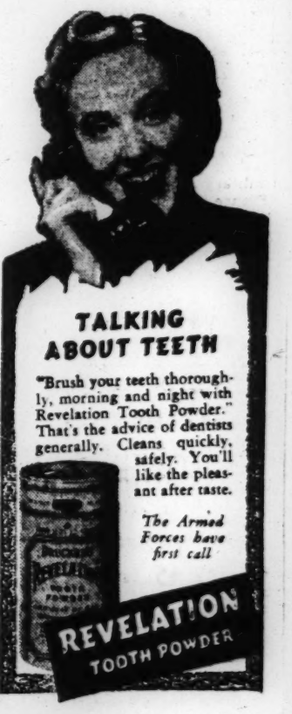
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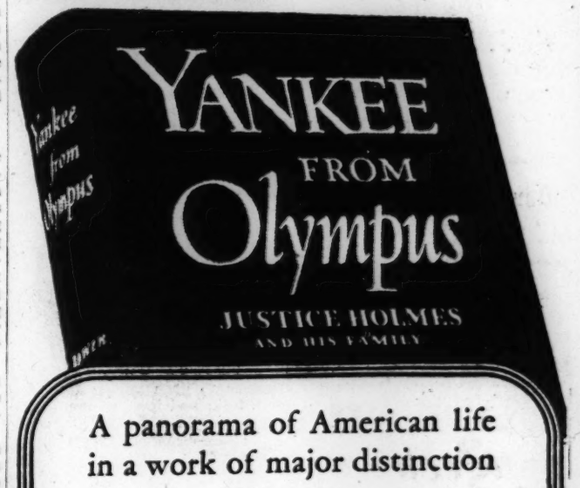

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BREAD

Today's Woman

Judith's Garden Gains Fame Rapidly

By Inez Whitely Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just off Madison Avenue's smart shopping district, on a quiet East Side street, is a tiny shop bearing a white sign lettered simply in green "Judith's Garden. Unusual Flowers." Within, however, its charming walls shelter not only unusual flowers but an idea also so original and unusual that in less than four years' time the shop proprietor, Miss Judith Garden, has become established as one of this city's top florists.

Capital of $2.60

Beginning with a total business capital of $2.60, she has achieved both artistic and financial success. Hers is not the customary flower shop. Upon entering it, a patron is ushered by a uniformed maid into a charming living room. Instead of glass cases stocked with flowers of varying hue, there are two or three exquisite antique Staffordshire vases, sometimes filled with combinations of fragile, pink flowering quince and gay red geraniums, sometimes with pearl-like sprays of white pear blossoms and deep, velvety red anemones. They give no hint of being show pieces—just artistically arranged flowers in a restful setting. Everywhere are books and beauty. Bookshelves line the forest-green walls, mirrors and accessories are a clear, springlike white, and adding interest to the room is a collection of antique glass.

The idea of opening such a shop came to Miss Garden almost overnight, and success followed step by step. She had worked for 12 years as a dental hygienist but was between jobs one spring and Mrs. Ray Bolger, a friend of long standing, asked if she would select and arrange flowers for a party she was giving. Judith Garden gladly agreed to help out and the night of the party found the rooms fragrant with exquisitely chosen flowers whose original combinations caused comment from all the guests—many of them Hollywood and Broadway celebrities. Massed against the pale green walls of one room were Easter lilies, deep roses and pink carnations in varying shades combined with white stock. Against the turkey red carpet of the entrance hall stood a gigantic bowl filled with 250 crimson carnations. One of the bedrooms was decorated with "parrot" tulips, pink shaggy beauties whose green-etched edges were lovely against pink and blue wall-paper. In a second bedroom huge crystal bubble bowls held pink, lavender, and purple larkspur reaching from floor to mantel.

Quick Decision

It was only a few days later that Mrs. Bolger telephoned to say her house was about to be photographed by a magazine on interior decorating. She would be glad of assistance in repeating such successful flower groupings. To her own great surprise, Judith Garden heard herself reply: "I'd love to help again. But this time it will be on a business basis. I have decided to 'go into' flowers commercially."

Back into her new enterprise went the profits of this first commission; and shortly afterwards Miss Garden obtained her first shop, a tiny office in a mid-Manhattan tower.

Since then, "Judith's Garden" (Garden is really her own name) has expanded steadily. Many well-known names appear on her ledgers, and new ones are added daily.

Mrs. Wendell Willkie, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, the Duchess of Windsor, Sonja Henie, opera's beloved Lucretia Bori, Lady Mendl (Elsie De Wolfe), Lilly Daché, and countless Broadway and Hollywood stars are among the feminine celebrities who have received Miss Garden's flowers.

Wrappings and Holders

No box, however tiny, goes out without its spray of gay red geranium tied to the cover. Miss Garden's own favorite, red geraniums, are usually her choice when someone asks for blossoms "just right" to fill antique old-blue Delft-ware, or for a "different" corsage.

Popular also, are her "Mother and Daughter" combinations; another bright floral idea which originated with Miss Garden.

"Small girls love to receive a tiny duplicate bouquet or container filled with flowers 'just like Mother's,'" said Miss Garden. "As a welcome gift for new babies, sometimes I fill a shiny new baby bottle with a delicate spray of baby orchids and tie around its neck a frilly bow if the new baby is a girl; a wee ribbon necktie if it is a boy.

"Almost 50 per cent of my flowers are sent in containers. I have found that people love receiving them in attractive holders.

"I really do everything which the ordinary florist does but I try to give to each person the very best taste and imagination I possibly can. I don't mind a 24-hour day either," smiled Miss Garden. "People are fun to work with, and I get the nicest letters of appreciation. It's truly been such fun that I have loved every happy minute."

Alfredo Valente; Weiman & Lester

When Judith Garden was out of a job four years ago she turned her extremity into an adventure in unusual flowers. She is today one of New York's top florists. Here are examples of the original groupings for which she is already noted. In the circle above is a combination of quince blossoms and Pittsburgh ivy designed for a quaint little table made over from an antique washstand. At the right is an arrangement of Anthurium in a carefully selected vase, which formed the single display one day on one side of Miss Garden's shop. The lower picture illustrates her use of a frame as a background for flower groupings. Here she combines pear blossoms, calla lilies, white lilac, red tulips, and calla lily leaves, an arrangement reflected in a mirror on the opposite wall.

Texas Girl Wins Fourth Award From St. Louis Designers

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis

Ruth Boles, the young Texas girl who three years ago was recipient of the first scholarship award of the St. Louis Fashion Group for the study of design at Washington University here, will complete her four years with the Fashion Group still sponsoring her.

Formal announcement that the award would go to her for the fourth year was made yesterday at a luncheon honoring eight designers who are members of the Fashion Group and have made special contributions to the fund.

The original award to Miss Boles was made through a contest in which high school students in art and design in 16 Middle Western and South Western states were invited to submit designs. Hers were considered far superior to others entered and the excellence of her work since then has resulted in the continuation of the scholarship covering her tuition and other expenses.

This award is one of the evidences of the way in which the fashion industry here is working to develop young designers and is looking to them for inspiration in designs for juniors. Miss Boles has already had tempting offers from manufacturers eager to employ her even before her college course is completed.

Designers who were honored at yesterday's luncheon and who are among those that have brought recognition to St. Louis as a market are: Grace Ashley, noted particularly for her tailored stud dresses; Alice Topp, designer of junior clothes; Lily Singer, custom-made millinery; Grace Tancil, best known for her tailored jersey suits; Virginia Spears, junior stylist and designer; Hannah Shelton, designer of junior styles in misses sizes; Helen Hardesty, best known for her hat and bag sets in fabrics and straws, and Marion McCoy, one of the foremost designers for juniors. At a fashion show in connection with the luncheon each designer showed the type of dress or hat for which she is best known.

Mme. Aubrac Tells of Basic Unity in France

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

"For us, soldiers without uniform, there is no leave, no rest after the day's battle, no quiet behind the lines. Our war is a war every second, when the slightest slip would be fatal. We have not the right to get wounded, because in that case we would risk our comrades' safety."

In these words Madame Lucille Aubrac, the first woman to be appointed by the French guerrillas to the French Consultative Assembly in Algiers explained, shortly after her escape to England, what the women of France are doing.

This poised, soignée, university graduate, teacher of history, who, having witnessed what she described as the "comédie extraordinaire" of the German invasion of Brittany in 1940, became one of the organizers of the French Liberation underground organization, looks the last person to handle submarine guns and revolvers of various caliber. Yet it is for saving 71 lives—including her husband's as he was being taken to his death—that she has recently been awarded the Croix de Guerre.

Guerrilla Groups

Guerrilla groups are carefully selected for their work, according to Madame Aubrac, who was the only woman in her group of 12. Courage, the courage required to blow up buildings or put bombs on railway lines, is not enough. Ingenuity is required for planning escapes.

Women act as nurses, but unfortunately they are short of supplies as well as ammunition, though things have improved, Mme. Aubrac says, since the meeting of Mr. Churchill and General de Gaulle at Marrakech.

At risk of their lives, women care for their arrested neighbor's children, with no distinction of birth—and find them new identities.

She described how when the tragic convoys of Jews deported to Poland are signalled, women of the Resistance wait along the line for the slow-moving trains and literally "gather up" ("cuillir") the children passed down by the doomed deportees.

In one village in the Seine et Loire district, when the women, and women only, were forced to watch four youths who had been seeking to hide from forced labor, chained naked to trees and beaten, they organized an ambush for the Gestapo lorry.

Loyal to De Gaulle

There is, according to Mme. Aubrac, an amazing unity in France, and political opinions count for little where people live under the enemy. All groups are linked to one main organization, and France, except for the few Déatists, is united behind de Gaulle in two objects: First, war against the Germans; second, the desire to see the French Republic triumphant. De Gaulle, she adds, is the most popular man in France.

Vichy did all it could to create antagonism between workers and peasants, and because of the easier life of the peasants it might have succeeded, she says. But thanks to the creation of the "Maquis"—the "bushmen" of the Underground—it did not, and the workmen have found in the peasants—who make levies on themselves for the common good—a fund of generosity and self sacrifice. When the word goes round, "At such and such an hour so many sacks of flour, or kilos of meat or vegetables are required," it is always ready.

Madame Aubrac left France charged with three missions: First, to make known the need for more arms—and silent ones. Second, (a less happy one for a woman) to insist that death penalties for traitors be enforced. "If the French Government had failed in its role as Judge, Occupied France would be greatly disappointed," she declares. Her third mission is to explain, as this intrepid woman puts it, "that France has no inferiority complex."

Helping the Allies

"Every day we destroy our national riches because they are of use to the Germans. It is our factories which are blown up—our trains derailed, our harvests burned, our cattle killed. We accept and desire your presence as liberators. But in this never-ending battle where 150 of our men die daily, we expect to take our place beside you as your fighting allies."

When Madame Aubrac reaches Algiers to represent Underground France, she will find one other woman colleague on the Committee, Madame Marthe Simard, well-known broadcaster and journalist. Born in North Africa of French Canadian parentage, and married to a French Canadian surgeon, Madame Simard made her home in Quebec, and it was there, in December 1940, that the first Free French Committee was formed.

Plenty of Dried and Frozen Fruits Available

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While the point values of canned fruits remain at somewhat astronomical levels and supplies of fresh fruits are still sketchy, dried and frozen fruits supply real first aid for family menus. And both varieties, the dried and frozen, are point free.

Dried fruits have been among the war casualties on the civilian front, and the best guide to buying really is what you find on your grocer's shelf, but fortunately, there are prunes and fairly good supplies of dates and figs.

Over three million pounds of dried apples are being released to civilians, too, the first sizable quantity in nearly two years.

With frozen fruits, it's the need for storage space rather than unduly large supplies that makes government food agencies interested in having them moved this spring. Frozen storage is now urgently needed for meat and other perishable foods—which explains why frozen fruits are off the ration list even if you can't always find all kinds in your grocer's freezing. Blueberry pie, muffins and other blueberry desserts may now appear fairly often on most menus because this is one frozen fruit that is fairly plentiful.

Favorite Prune Whip or Snow

2¾ cups cooked prunes, unsweetened
3 egg whites
½ cup granulated sugar
3 tablespoons lemon juice
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
About ½ cup chopped nuts
¼ teaspoon cinnamon.

Remove pits from cooked prunes and press fruit through food mill or sieve. There should be about 2 cups of pulp. Beat egg whites until stiff. Add sugar, lemon juice and cinnamon, lemon rind and nuts to the prune pulp, mixing thoroughly. Fold in the beaten egg whites. Serve with chilled custard sauce, using the 3 leftover yolks. Serves 6.

Custard Sauce

Pinch of salt
4 tablespoons sugar
4 tablespoons flour
3 egg yolks
2 cups milk
1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix salt, sugar and flour in top of double boiler; add egg and blend; then add milk and cook over boiling water, stirring until thickened—about 5 minutes. Add vanilla. Chill well and serve with Prune Whip. Makes 2 cups.

Prune Upside Down Cake

BOTTOM OF PAN:

2 cups cooked prunes
½ cup nuts
2 tablespoons melted butter or margarine
¾ cup granulated sugar
½ cup water
1 teaspoon ginger

Pit prunes and cut in halves. Chop nuts slightly. Combine butter, sugar, water and ginger in bottom of heavy iron skillet. Sprinkle nuts over all. Arrange prunes cut side down over nuts.

BATTER:

¾ cup granulated sugar
¾ cup shortening
½ cup dark molasses
2 eggs, well beaten
2 cups all-purpose flour
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons ginger
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon soda
¾ cup boiling water

Cream sugar and shortening thoroughly. Add molasses, beaten eggs, and mix. Add flour sifted with salt, spices and soda; mix. Add boiling water and mix well. Pour batter over prune mixture in skillet. Bake in a moderate oven (325° F.) for 1¼ hours. Run knife around sides of cake and invert pan to remove. Serve warm, plain or with whipped cream. Serves 8 to 10.

Fig Refrigerator Dessert

¾ cup dried figs
1 package lemon gelatin
½ cup boiling water
1 tall can evaporated milk
¼ cup coarsely chopped nut meats
1½ cups vanilla wafer crumbs
½ cup honey

Simmer figs in boiling water to cover for 10 to 15 minutes. Drain, clip off stems and cut in coarse pieces. Add ½ cup boiling water to gelatin and stir until dissolved. Stir in honey and let cool. Add evaporated milk and chill until beginning to thicken. Then beat with rotary beater until fluffy. Fold in figs and nuts. Spread half of wafer crumbs in pan and pour gelatin-fig mixture over them, cover with remaining crumbs and chill until firm. Serve, cut in squares or bars. Use any other cake or cookie crumbs desired.

Steamed Raisin Pudding

½ cup shortening.
2 tablespoons sugar.
2 eggs, well beaten.
1 cup milk.
2½ cups flour.
3 teaspoons baking powder.
¼ teaspoon salt.
1 cup raisins.

Cream shortening, add sugar gradually, then the eggs. Mix and sift flour with baking powder and salt and add alternately with milk to first mixture. Add raisins. Turn into buttered mold and steam 1¾ hours. Serve with whipped cream flavored with nutmeg, or serve plain.

Steamed Date Pudding

3 tablespoons butter or shortening.
½ cup molasses.
½ cup milk.
½ pound dates, stoned and cut in pieces.
¼ teaspoon each of: soda, salt, cloves, allspice and nutmeg.
1⅞ cups flour.

Melt shortening, add molasses and milk, mixed and sifted dry ingredients and dates. Turn in buttered mold and steam 2½ hours. Serve with lemon sauce.

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Sports News

Eight Wins Give Browns Confidence

ST. LOUIS, April 28 (AP)—Eight straight victories don't mean a championship for the St. Louis Browns, only major league club without a pennant, but its winning streak has given the team a long-missing ingredient.

The first time since they folded in the 1922 race, the Browns are confident. They know they can win—the eight consecutive victories for a new American League get-away record prove it—and there was more than best in Don Gutteridge's shout: "Only 146 more to go!"

Timely Hitting

The Browns have been winning against the best in the West on the strength of good pitching and timely but not devastating hitting. Yesterday, for example, they got only four singles in downing the Cleveland Indians, 5 to 1, but the punch was there at the moments of opportunity, something that wasn't true with a stouter attack in past seasons. In their eight-game streak, the Browns have batted a bare .233 but, at the same time, their pitchers have slowed the opposition to an even more feeble pace of .215.

Jack Kramer, Steve Sundra, and Nelson Potter each has registered two victories, with "Fireman" George Caster and Rookie Sigmund (Jack) Jakucki hanging up one apiece.

The one really fortunate break for the Browns was acquisition of veteran Gene Moore, thanks to Catcher Angelo Giuliani's decision to stay out of baseball.

Moore Substituted

The Washington Senators substituted Moore for Giuliani in completing a trade for Catcher Rick Ferrell and the outfielder has helped spark the Browns' attack with a .347 batting average.

The test of the team's newfound confidence will come on its first extended road trip next month. A sweep through the East may make a prophet out of Sports Editor John E. Wray of the Post Dispatch, only sports writer in the country to pick the Browns for the pennant in the Associated Press annual poll.

Messier to Pitch For Northeastern Against Wildcats

Northeastern University's baseball team will open its home season against the University of New Hampshire at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon at Huntington Field, Brookline.

Gene Messier of Marlboro will start against the Wildcats and Frank Rosato of Somerville will be available as relief. Messier and Rosato pitched Northeastern's two games—the 5-5 tie with Connecticut and the 2-1 loss to Worcester Tech.

Coach Foxy Flumere will start Stan Zbozen of Hartford, catcher; Russ Stiles, East Weymouth, second base; George Giroux, South Hadley, short-stop; John Smialek, Holyoke, who is batting for .444, third base; Ed Stankevich, Wilson, Conn., who is hitting for .428, left field; George Beckett, Medford, center field; and Paul Shaughnessey, Waltham, right field.

Karl "Red" Adams, of Concord, N. H., a veteran of two years in the outfield, will be the starting pitcher for the Wildcats.

Associated Press

Braves Celebrate Tobin's No-Hitter

The Braves' clubhouse was one of noisy, happy confusion yesterday afternoon following Jim Tobin's great no-hit performance against the Dodgers. Here his teammates are shown celebrating the feat, first for the Braves in 28 years. Left to right are Coach Tom Sheehan, Tobin, Catcher Phil Masi, and Third Baseman Connie Ryan.

Service Men in Spotlight

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 (AP)—Service men held the spotlight today as 2,000 track and field men assembled under clearing skies for the University of Pennsylvania's 50th annual relay carnival.

More than a score of Army, Navy, and Coast Guard outfits were among the 300 institutions represented in the two-day festival, which opened with the 400-meter hurdles.

Two service stars—Pvt. Al Blozis and Army Air Cadet Archie Harris—were ruled ineligible yesterday, but their comrades in arms looked like the men to beat on the 69-event program.

Hunter in Two-Mile

Today's feature, the two-mile run, matched Ensign Ollie Hunter, former Notre Dame speedster now at the Columbia Midshipmen's School, with such other Navy blue wearers as Lieut (jg) Herman Goffberg of Cape May Coast Guard, junior national 10,000-meter champion, and Merle Knox, former Wisconsin star who now is a V-5 cadet at Penn.

Twenty-seven men were entered in the two-mile, which Hunter won last year.

Michigan, Army, and Dartmouth appeared likeliest to fight it out for team honors.

Michigan, with Bob Ufer and the Hume twins, Ross and Bob, was a leading contender in today's medleys. Army, with football back Carl Anderson, Jerry Morrow, and John Minor, was primed for the quarter mile. Dartmouth had Charley Grohsberger in both events as well as Don Burnham in the medleys.

Two Decorated

At least two men hoped to add medals to other decorations won in much grimmer competition. New York University's shotput artist, Jay Tunick, who flew for the Navy in the South Pacific and for the Army in Sicily, holds the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Purple Heart. NYU's sprinter Bernie Golding also wears the Purple Heart.

Bill Hulse, who holds the native American mile record of 4 minutes 6 seconds, doesn't get his long-awaited chance at the world's three-quarter mile mark until tomorrow.

Big Field Seeks Challenge Cup In Regatta Sunday

When the college dinghymen gather on the Charles this coming Sunday for the 14th Boston Dinghy Club Challenge Cup Regatta, under the auspices of the M. I. T. Nautical Association, there is every indication of the largest field of starters since the spring of 1941 when 19 Eastern and Mid-Western schools competed for this oldest of intercollegiate dinghy sailing trophies.

The 1944 entries will not exceed the 1941 figure, but the number of advance entries already surpasses the total represented in the event in 1942 or 1943. Definitely competing are Brown, Goast Guard, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, M. I. T., Northeastern, Tufts, Williams, Worcester Tech, and Yale; and there is reason to anticipate the field will be swelled by possible entries from Boston College, Bowdoin, Haverford, Holy Cross, New Hampshire, and Stevens Tech. Thus the cup should be sought on Sunday by between a dozen and 15 colleges.

Established as co-favorites are Harvard, the new I. C. Y. R. A. Eastern champions; Tufts, winner of the Greater Boston dinghy title three weeks ago; and the strong Coast Guard outfit, which tossed away the Owen Trophy on fouls last week—a mistake not likely to be repeated.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Walker Cooper, Cardinals—Came through with pinch-hit double in ninth for Cardinals' 3-2 decision over Cincinnati.

Nelson Potter, Browns—Scattered seven Cleveland safeties in pitching St. Louis to eighth straight victory.

Bob Swift, Tigers — Doubled with two on in 12th to break up duel between Hal Newhouser and Thornton Lee, winning for Detroit, 2-0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	8	0	1.000
Philadelphia	3	2	.600
Boston	3	3	.500
New York	3	3	.500
Detroit	3	4	.428
Washington	2	3	.400
Chicago	1	4	.200
Cleveland	1	5	.167

Results April 27

St. Louis 5, Cleveland 1.
Detroit 2, Chicago 0 (12 inns.).
Other games postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	5	1	.833
St. Louis	6	2	.750
Cincinnati	5	2	.714
Philadelphia	4	3	.571
Brooklyn	3	4	.428
Boston	2	6	.250
Pittsburgh	1	3	.250
Chicago	1	6	.143

Results April 27

Boston 2, Brooklyn 0.
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2.
Other games postponed.

Tobin's No-Hitter

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Ryan 3b	4	1	2	4	1	3	0
Holmes cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Workman rf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Ross lf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Clemens lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masi c	3	0	0	0	7	0	0
Etchison 1b	3	0	0	0	16	0	0
Wietelmann ss	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Shome 2b	3	0	1	1	2	4	0
Tobin p	3	1	1	4	0	1	0
Totals	29	2	5	10	27	9	0
BROOKLYN							
P. Waner rf	2	0	0	0	5	0	0
Walker lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Olmo 2b	3	0	0	0	2	3	0
Gaian cf	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Schultz 1b	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
English 3b	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Hart ss	3	0	0	0	0	3	2
Owen c	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Ostermueller p	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Bordagaray	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	27	0	0	0	24	9	2

*Batted for Ostermueller in ninth.

Boston ..... 001 000 01 —2
Brooklyn ..... 000 000 00 —0

RBI, Workman, Tobin. 2BH, Ryan 2. HR, Tobin. DP, Hart, Olmo and Schultz. LOB, Brooklyn 2, Boston 5. SOB, by Tobin 2, by Ostermueller 2. SO, by Tobin 6, by Ostermueller 2. Umps., Stewart, Jorda and Magerkurth. Time, 1h. 50m. Attendance, 1,447.

Tobin Great Pitcher For 90 Minutes

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

For one hour and 30 minutes yesterday afternoon at Braves Field, Jim Tobin was one of the greatest pitchers in the history of baseball.

Although "Old Ironsides" may never be mentioned with such all-time top-notchers as Walter Johnson, Lefty Grove, Christy Mathewson, and Carl Hubbell, he was as effective in taking the series final from the Dodgers, 2-0, as any of the standouts of the mound ever were.

"It was the most intelligent game I ever saw pitched," said President Bob Quinn late yesterday afternoon. "He had good hitters like Dixie Walker, Augie Galan, and Mickey Owen looking foolish, waving their bats wildly and missing by two feet. You will never see a better pitched game in your lifetime."

Not Intentional

Tobin was complete master of the Dodgers. Only twice did he waver slightly, each time by passing Paul Waner. The boys in press row figured that Jim's walk to Paul in the ninth inning with two out was intentional. But the pitcher denied it.

"No, I didn't walk him on purpose," Tobin told me in the clubhouse after the game. "But as long as I had gone that far, I wasn't going to give him anything good to hit. I got a little too careful. I tried to get the corners and missed. Maybe it's just as well."

That was the way some of the other Braves felt about it. If Tobin had given Waner anything resembling a fat pitch, Jim probably would have regretted it for the remainder of his baseball career.

No one was more thrilled at Boston's first National League no-hitter since the Tommy Hughes masterpiece on June 16, 1916, than Phil Masi, the catcher.

"He was terrific!" shouted Masi when called over by Tobin's locker to pose for a photographer.

All Knucklers

Later, Masi revealed that Tobin began thinking no-hitter about the sixth inning. "He threw nothing but knucklers in the seventh, eighth and ninth," Phil said. "He wouldn't take a chance on a fast ball."

Manager Bob Coleman of the Braves greeted the big pitcher with: "You waited a long time for it, Jim, but you sure were the old master out there today."

Tobin's mates agreed that the Dodgers "got ahold" of only two balls all afternoon. One was a fly to right field by Fritz Ostermueller, the unfortunate Brooklyn pitcher, and the other was Mickey Owen's drive to center. Actually, the closest any Dodger came to a hit was Bill Hart's bunt along the third base line in the third inning. Tobin raced over and followed the ball as it rolled into foul territory just before reaching the bag. Had it remained fair, Hart would have beaten the play with ease.

Only Four Hits

Thus, Tobin today was firmly established as the most effective pitcher in the majors. In three games this spring he has yielded the remarkable total of four hits and two runs. He now has 12 consecutive hitless innings and 25 straight scoreless innings. Mel Ott hit a two-run homer in the first inning of Jim's initial appearance at the Polo Grounds on April 19. Since then neither the Phils nor Dodgers could reach him for a run. The last batter to hit safely was Ford Mullen of the Phils in the sixth inning of the first game Sunday.

The Braves, prior to today's series opener at Philadelphia, owned two victories, and both belonged to Tobin. The entire baseball world, therefore, will watch with keen interest the next time Old Ironsides walks to the rubber. His knuckler always was tough to hit. But this spring he has acquired amazing control of it. With such control, there is no limit to what the fellow may accomplish in the games ahead. He may make Johnny Vander Meer look like an amateur.

* * *

Briefs . . . The last no-hit game in the majors was Lon Warneke's Cardinal effort over the Reds in 1941 . . . It was Tobin's second big day here . . . On May 13, 1922, he hit three home runs against the Cubs . . . Incidentally, he clouted his first '44 homer yesterday . . . Only six balls were hit out of the infield by the Dodgers . . . Leo Durocher proved himself a rather poor sport by not coming into the Braves' clubhouse to offer congratulations . . . The Red Sox today opened a four-game series with the Athletics at Fenway Park . . . Tomorrow's single game here starts at 2 o'clock . . . The Sox were rained out yesterday.

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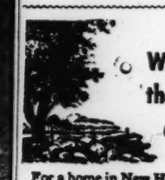

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Rest In Action

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOING home on leave! With what joy and expectation service men and women and war workers look forward to their periods of relaxation from duty! "What shall I do with my leave?" is a favorite question these days. Often the answer comes in a desire to travel, or perhaps in leisurely indulgence in some amusement or relaxation not permitted while on duty. While such relaxation is not to be condemned, yet is it not in fresh and invigorating thinking rather than in travel or mere amusement that real rest is found?

Surely our great Way-shower, Christ Jesus, meant this when in words of tender welcome he said, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest" (Matthew 11:28). In thinking as he did, acknowledging God as the only power governing man, is true rest to be found. This invitation does not mean that we seek the personal Jesus for rest and refreshment, but, rather, that we accept the comforting invitation of the Christ, Truth, which Christ Jesus exemplified. Holding to ever-present, universal divine Truth frees one from all inharmony and distress. The burden of weariness and the pressure of work melt away from the thought dwelling on God's everywhereness and unassailable power. And the consciousness of man's oneness with God permeates thought with new vigor and buoyancy. On page 218 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "The consciousness of Truth rests us more than hours of repose in unconsciousness."

* * *

Just such a time of renewal came to a student of Christian Science recently. The pressure of her professional duties and church activities, together with much additional work at home because of war conditions, became almost overbearing. She longed to get away for a rest. Since this was not possible, however, she and her husband spent his leave on two or three occasions in their home, carrying on meanwhile with the work that had to be done. As thought turned Godward in the knowledge that God, as ever-active Mind, is always pouring forth spiritual inspiration with which to meet every situation, the sense of strain gave way to spontaneous restoration of joy and well-being. These pertinent words in Science and Health were once again proved true and stimulating (p. 519): "God rests in action. Imparting has not impoverished, can never impoverish, the divine Mind. No exhaustion follows the action of this Mind, according to the apprehension of divine Science. The highest and sweetest rest, even from a human standpoint, is in holy work."

Uninterrupted energy, an energy based on spiritual thinking, not physique, lies in realizing that God, the creator of all that really exists, is never exhausted, never weary. And since man, the image or expression of God, can feel and know only what God knows, exhaustion, weariness, and a sense of burden are among the falsities which would attempt to rob us of our divine heritage. Every routine task can sparkle with originality and freshness when it is realized that divine Mind, the source from which to draw all right ideas, is inexhaustible. We see, then, that we do not have to seek new fields of endeavor or travel to different climes to find spontaneity and a renewal of activity. Right where we are is the place and opportunity to relinquish our burdens and go forth with rejoicing as thought acquaints itself with and gains an understanding of the allness, omnipresence, and omnipotence of God.

* * *

This true enlightenment will fill with real joy the hours of freedom from daily routine. As we begin to see that the important thing is not what we can get, but what we can give, our lives will reflect the unfailing, accurate, and perfectly designed ideas of divine Mind. There is no limit to the ways in which man's inseparable oneness with God can be expressed. For every detail of our daily living there is an energizing truth to be realized which will make it a joyous proof of God's allness.

Shall we not then rejoice in any and every opportunity to put into practice this active, spiritual thinking which will help to liberate not only ourselves but the entire world from the grasp of evil? Thus we can approach the daily routine not as a trial but as an opportunity to prove man's God-given dominion over all the earth. "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me," said the Master (Matthew 11:29, 30); "for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish.]

Not Miracles, But—

The healing of supposedly incurable diseases, the overcoming of lack, the uncovering of unsuspected capabilities in themselves, and the release from old anxieties and joylessness, which came for multitudes through the work of the Founder of Christianity, were not miracles in the usual sense of the word, Christian Science shows, but results of the utilization of natural, spiritual law.

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"SAND FENCE": *A Photograph by Joseph Adams*

THIS UNUSUAL composition, derived from the pattern of a wooden sand fence against drifting dunes, sparse sea-grass and a narrow strip of sea, is not the work of a "salon" or professional photographer; it is that of an amateur, taken with an ordinary hand-camera. It shows, however, what can be done by an adventurous, untutored photographer who has a perceptive eye and a keen appreciation of design and composition.

Willard D. Morgan, Director of the Photography Department of the Museum of Modern Art, in writing of the snapshot camera and photograph, gives credit to the important place they hold in our American life of today. He says in part: "For some fifty years now the hand-held camera, with its instantaneous shutter, has been recording the American scene in infinite, spontaneous details—the new baby, the family group, the home, friends, small and large adventures, discoveries. . . . The casual camera has done another thing. It has given the millions—all of us—a medium of graphic expression. . . . The subjects are as various as our own interests. The snapshot has become, in truth, a folk art, spontaneous, almost effortless, yet deeply expressive."

B. T.

Wypoczynek w czynie

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

JEDZIEMY na urlop! Z jaką radością, z jakimi nadziejami chłopcy i dziewczęta w czynnej służbie wojskowej lub robotnice i robotnicy wojenni na froncie domowym wyczekują swego krótkiego okresu, dozwolonego na oswobodzenie od obowiązków służbowych! „Jak najlepiej wykorzystać ten urlop?" to pytanie spotykamy dzisiaj na każdym kroku. Często na to pytanie odpowiada gorączkowa chęć podróżowania, albo może pragnienie swobodnego oddania się rozrywkom lub beztroskiemu lenistwu, niedozwolonemu w czas służby. Nikt nie broni ani nie gani takiego sposobu wytchnienia, ale czyż nie znajdzie się prawdziwe wytchnienie raczej w ożywczym i pobudzającym myśleniu aniżeli w podróżowaniu i powierzchownych rozrywkach?

Z pewnością to miał na myśli nasz wielki Drogowskaz, Chrystus Jezus, kiedy w słowach tkliwego powitania powiedział: „Pójdźcie do mnie wszyscy, którzyście spracowani i obciążeni, a Ja wam sprawię odpocznienie" (Mateusz 11:28). Prawdziwy odpoczynek znajdzie się tylko w sposobie myślenia takiego jakim on myślał, uznając Boga za jedyną moc rządzącą człowiekiem. To wezwanie nie oznacza, że szukamy osobistego Jezusa dla odpocznienia i odświeżenia, lecz raczej że przyjmujemy krzepiące zaproszenie Chrystusa, Prawdy, jaką Chrystus Jezus przykładem swoim udowodnił. Trwanie w wiecznie obecnej, wszystko ogarniającej Prawdzie boskiej oswobadza nas od wszelakiej dysharmonii i opresji. Ciężar znoju i natłok pracy tają od myśli zajętej wszechobecnością i niepokonaną mocą Boga. A świadomość o jedności człowieka z Bogiem przenika myśl ze wznowioną siłą i zapałem. Na stronicy 218-ej podręcznika Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma świętego) Mary Baker Eddy pisze: „Świadomość Prawdy koi nas więcej niż całe godziny odpoczynku w nieświadomości".

* * *

Taka właśnie pora odświeżenia nawiedziła niedawno uczenicę Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. Nawała jej zawodowych obowiązków wraz z działalnością kościelną i rozmaitymi zajęciami domowymi, zwiększonymi wobec czasów wojennych, urosła do rozmiarów trudnych do zniesienia. Rwała się do wyjazdu gdzieś na wypoczynek. Ponieważ jednak to było wykluczone, ona i mąż jej spędzili jego urlop przy dwóch lub trzech okazjach w domu, wykonując przytem pracę, jaka musiała być wykonana. Kiedy myśl podążyła ku Bogu w świadomości że Bóg, jako Myśl wieczyście czynna, ustawicznie wyłania natchnienie duchowe dla pokonania każdej sytuacji, uczucie znużenia i naprężenia ustąpiło miejsca naglemu powrotowi radości i zadowolenia. Raz jeszcze sprawdziły się owe prawdziwe i podniosłe słowa z Science and Health (str. 519): „Bóg odpoczywa w czynie. Udzielanie z siebie innym nigdy nie zubożyło i nigdy nie może zubożyć Myśli bożej. Nigdy wyczerpanie nie następuje po działaniu tej Myśli, według rozumienia Wiedzy bożej. Najwyższe i najsłodsze odpocznienie, nawet z ludzkiego punktu widzenia, jest w świętym czynie".

Nieprzerwana energia, energia oparta o duchowe myślenie, nie o ciało, tkwi w zrozumieniu że Bóg, stwórca wszystkiego tego co rzeczywiście istnieje, nigdy nie jest wyczerpany, nigdy nie jest zmęczony. A że człowiek, obraz lub wyobrażenie Boga, może czuć i znać tylko co Bóg zna, wyczerpanie, znużenie i uczucie utrudzenia należą do rzędu owych ułud, jakie usiłują pozbawić nas naszego boskiego dziedzictwa. Najbardziej pozioma i rutynowa robota może iskrzyć się oryginalnością i świeżością, gdy sobie uświadomimy, że Myśl boska, źródło, z którego czerpie się wszystkie prawe pomysły, jest niewyczerpana. Widzimy stąd, że bynajmniej nie potrzeba nam szukać nowych dziedzin usiłowania albo podróży w inne strony świata, by znaleźć zainteresowanie w czymś nowym i odświeżenie chęci do pracy. Tu gdzie jesteśmy, jest miejsce i sposobność pozbycia się naszych ciężarów i iść dalej z radością, gdy myśl nasza zaznajamia się z wszechistnością, wszechobecnością i wszechmocą Boga i uczy się rozumieć je.

* * *

To prawdziwe oświecenie zapełni rzeczywistą radością godziny wolne od dziennej pracy. Gdy zaczynamy spostrzegać, że ważną rzeczą jest nie to co możemy dostać lecz to co możemy dać, życie nasze staje się odbiciem nieomylnych, ścisłych i doskonale zamierzonych idei Myśli bożej. Nie ma granicy sposobom, w jakie nierozłączna jedność człowieka z Bogiem może się wyrazić. Nad każdym szczegółem naszego codziennego życia da się uświadomić wzmacniająca prawda jaka czyni z niego radosny dowód wszechjestestwa Boga.

Ażali nie powinniśmy więc cieszyć się każdą sposobnością zastosowania w praktyce życiowej owego czynnego, duchowego myślenia, jakie nietylko nas samych ale świat cały pomoże uwolnić ze szponów zła? Tym sposobem możemy przystąpić do naszych codziennych rutynowych czynności nie jak do spełnienia ciężkiego i nudnego obowiązku, lecz jak do sposobności udowodnienia danego człowiekowi od Boga panowania nad całą ziemią. „Weźmijcie jarzmo moje na się, a uczcie się ode mnie," mówi Mistrz (św. Mateusz 11:29 i 30), „żem Ja cichy i pokornego serca; a znajdziecie odpocznienie duszom waszym; albowiem jarzmo moje wdzięczne jest, a brzemię moje lekkie jest".

The Vivid Frontier of the Sea

THERE ARE FEW natural habitates as full of dramatic interest as the sea's edge. Here is a narrow, meandering and never-ending strip of the world's surface where there is constant movement in several rhythms, a rich variety of life striving to exist and perpetuate itself, and an eternal watchfulness on the part of each individual of each species to turn some factor of the environment to its advantage. . . .

On and on goes this vivid strip through tropic and high latitude, through the change of seasons, and in immense variety and contrast, from the imperceptible slope of wide sands to the cliffs of remote islands and ocean frontiers. We speak sometimes of barren coasts because our mind is apt to think in terms of soil and foliage, but they are hardly ever that. To the seeing eye the stark cliffs of the north are as rich and vivid in their own way as that natural fairyland of the pools on the Great Barrier Reef of Australia. . . .

It is at this time of year when the northern summer is most brilliant that I like to indulge in that laziness which I have excused as being necessary to any one who would really know the continuous drama and action of the sea's edge. I like to lie on the cliff and lose the sense of hours in the grander rhythm of the sea. There is not one insignificant moment. A cloud of white birds is restless over the water; each individual is dipping and circling and screaming in the general atmosphere of excitement. They are not all birds of one species, though the general impression is whiteness. Herring gulls, kittiwakes, black-backed and common gulls, and Arctic terns are all there. . . .

The bird life of the shore adds in large measure to the ceaseless activity and change which the human observer feels to be taking place. If we go through the British List of Birds it is striking to find how many of them have either temporary or permanent association with the sea's edge. Some birds, like the raven, peregrine falcon, and buzzard live at the cliff edges because man has driven them there; they are as fugitives at the edge of the land. Others come to feed at the shore in season, such as the purple sandpiper, the dunlin, the curlew, and the heron; and some find their whole lives occupied in this zone, as do the rock pipit, turnstone, and oyster catcher. . . .

The hosts of these birds I have mentioned are constantly flying forth from the cliffs of the islands where they breed and crossing the frontier of the sea's edge. Sometimes they go for food, sometimes in fright, and often enough for nothing at all but the short fly out and back again. The activity is incessant and overwhelming. . . .

The vivid frontier is a place of many rhythms, of impact, conflict, and reciprocation. On and on it goes, a never-ending strip, through tropic and high latitude.—From "A Naturalist on Rona: Essays of a Biologist in Isolation," by F. FRASER DARLING. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Nightfall

First the dusk,
And then,
Out of the ever-darkening sky,
The stars in droves
Come stealing imperceptibly
Through the night.
Slowly, slowly,
All the vast expanse of the heavens
Glitters alive;
Orion and the Pleiades,
Venus flaring bright;
And serene
Upon that sea of various light,
The drifting moon.

EDMUND SCOTT

Acequias Are Open Now

ON THE OUTSKIRTS of Santa Fé is a vague, indeterminate section known as "the dirt road district." Here narrow roads, yawning with chuck-holes, meander lazily toward uncertain destinations as if there were no such concepts as straight lines and angles.

Along these sunny, dusty roads live many of Santa Fé's writers and artistic people. Along these roads live also the Spanish-American families, cheek-by-jowl with the etcher's studio and the poet's tower. And the heart and the keynote of this district is the Acequia Madre.

Stiff "Anglo" tongues learn with much effort and self-consciousness to pronounce Acequia Madre with correct attention to soft Spanish vowels and labial consonants. After all the effort and all the practice, it is disconcerting to find that the Spanish-Americans have made a speedier approach to the English equivalent and refer laconically to "tha deech." That is exactly what the Acequia Madre is, the Mother Ditch.

* * *

From the earliest Spanish colonial times, the Acequia Madre has carried water to adobe walled gardens and orchards. It has been here so long that it is more like a natural stream than like a man-made ditch. Tall cottonwoods shade it and fill the air with the silver fluff of their blossoming. Grass makes a parkway on either side where brook mint and evening primroses and scarlet pentstemons lift exclamation points of color. Here grosbeaks refresh themselves after their long journey; here clouds of bluebirds, wearing the "azul" of New Mexican sky and atmosphere, settle briefly on crumbling golden walls.

The Mother Ditch has many children. Small branches wander off from the main stream in all directions. Fortunate is the man whose adobe soil comes within the radius of their wanderings.

* * *

It is a gala day in Tenorio Flat, when the water is turned into their tiny "contra acequia." Mr. Apodaca stays home from his good job with the gas company to direct the water on his corn and chile patch. Mrs. Apodaca, dragging her long, full-gathered black skirts and swathed in the folds of her black "manta," parades like a gloomy drill sergeant up and down the regimented rows of her hollyhocks. "Los niños"—the children—roll up their blue jeans and wade the little stream with as much shrieking as if it were the broadest of oceans.

Santa Fé is not the only place in New Mexico where there are flowing acequias. Each little adobe village has its own Mother Ditch. Around this ditch center the democratic principles of the village. A ditch boss is duly elected by all the property owners. He can call out every man in the village to help clean out the acequia and its tributaries. Each man responds as if it were a call to arms. On that meandering stream depends the life of the village—corn for tortillas, chiles for the "picante" sauces, and the rich, red speckled beans.

No matter how important the corn and the beans and the chile, there is always water for the lilac bushes and the crimson and pink and cream hollyhocks and the fat yellow marigolds. The Spanish-American needs his flowers even more than he needs his "pinto" beans.

* * *

In every Indian Pueblo, the First Americans are celebrating the opening of the "acequias" with ancient ceremonies and dances to the spring and the quickening earth. In Acomita, the summer home of the Indians who live during the winter months atop their barren Rock of Acoma, there is excited activity.

Acequias flow full to the brim. Wild plum trees burst into fragile lace against pink cliffs. Little boys on horseback dash about on urgent errands. Men, their heads bound with gay "bandas," plod up and down the moist black fields. Women, white-booted and bright-shawled, plaster little golden houses with deft slappings of yellow mud into storm-worn cracks and crevices. There is the contented monotone of singing; shrieks from children falling in and out of placidly-flowing water. The piñon jay with feathers "azul" spreads his blue wings and demands: "Piñones, piñones."

In what was once known as the Great American Desert, three races of us, side by side are stirring in unison to the common verities of soil and seed. There is the promise of pink buds—apricot and peach and apple against old adobe walls. Cloud galleons are racing against a turquoise sky. There is the musical whispering of flowing water in an arid land. The acequias are open.

DOROTHY L. PILLSBURY

Java's Sans-Souci

THE ROAD RISES slowly to Buitenzorg. The volcanic soil is rich and red, with young peanut vines, and men and women in bright clothes hoeing in the orchards, and exact tidy farming. Rubber-wood goes on carts to Batavian cooking fires, and the native houses now are of bamboo frames and woven bamboo mats. A wall of woven mats costs about 75c, and you may roll up most of your house and carry it on your head. Where there are convenient woods and brakes of bamboo a native's house may cost him nothing except for the tiles he buys in the market place. . . .

Buitenzorg is a place of trees, lawns, flowers, rain for five hours every afternoon, and spotted deer walking delicately in the Governor-General's park. The Governor-General and those who live about his Court have had their country places at Buitenzorg since the eighteenth century. It has the flavour as well as the name of the other Sans-Souci.—From "Westward the Course!" by PAUL MCGUIRE, copyright 1942 by PAUL MCGUIRE, by permission of William Morrow & Co.

Nocturne

Alone with our dreams we stand
While shadows flutter across the shoal.
While darkness billows upon the sand
And continents circle the pole.

We watch the flux of the tide.
Its dark foam shot with flecks of white.
And here in the tide-roar, side by side,
We face the future and the night.

ROBERT WISTRAND

Something to Do With Books

BACK AT THE Lake the next summer and its poetic, pagan, outdoor life, I found a new literary idol in the person of Edward Eggleston, novelist and historian. Twenty years before, unsettled by the new scientific thought, he had abandoned itinerant preaching for journalism in New York and Washington. There he read Taine's *Art in the Netherlands* and, inspired by it, and by encouragement from Lowell to the study of American dialects, wrote *The Hoosier Schoolmaster*, perhaps the first deliberately regional novel produced in this country. . . .

About the time I first splashed at the waters of the Lake with oars too long for me, Edward Eggleston built for himself near Joshua's Rock at the head of Dunham's Bay, an unique and attractive dwelling. It consisted of two well-designed and solidly put together buildings of the native field-stone, one for his own habitation, the other to house a library that numbered over ten thousand volumes, the greater part of them books of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries in their original calf bindings. The low window-seat of the library looked out over a charming view of bay and creek and marsh, that changed its color with the seasons and must have recalled the Dutch paintings described in Taine's book to which he owed his impulse to fiction. It was a scholar's dream-dwelling, and he fitted perfectly into the picture. He was tall, slender, with a shock of iron-grey hair and beard that stood out from the oval of his face at least five fingers' breadth in every direction, with the nose of Socrates below bright black eyes.

His conversation was as copious, various, informing, and delightful as that of the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. To a foolish objection or silly question he could reply with the idiomatic vigor that put poor Boswell in his place. He was the first great talker I had ever met. . . .

The example of Howells and Eggleston, their humanity and freedom of movement, their knowledge of whatever there was to know, the joy they both seemed to find in putting words together on paper, the pleasure they took in erasing them and putting in better words, made a deep impression. I didn't quite dare to think of letters as a profession, but lime, lumber, and insurance had no charm. Misty day-dreams of the future began to clear, an ambition began to take shape—something to do with books.—From "Under the Bridge: An Autobiography," by FERRIS GREENSLET. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1944

British Outline Postwar Plan of Model City for Much-Blitzed Plymouth

Philippines Restive as Rescue Nears

Tokyo-controlled radio warns that Allied gains threaten Japan's grip on islands.

By Selden Menefee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As Allied landings in Dutch New Guinea brought Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces within 1,200 miles of the Philippine Islands, Japanese radiocasts from Tokyo and Manila gave evidence of new concern for the security of those islands.

For the first four days after the Hollandia landing, Japanese propagandists said nothing, so far as is known, about the actual event. But on the day of the attack the home radio carried a long commentary warning the people that "the enemy has stretched its claws deep into our inner South Seas," the distance between Japanese and Allied bases "has gradually lessened," the war clouds in the Pacific are "becoming more ominous."

Significantly, the commentator added: "The enemy is planning to cut the mainland of Japan off from the Southern Nations and at the same time he intends to pierce through our supply line via the Philippines."

Meanwhile, Japanese officials are trying to crystallize the idea of "all-out" support for Japan among the Filipinos. One device is a Filipino "gratitude mission" currently in Japan to give thanks for "independence." It is headed by Benigno Aquino, Speaker of the National Assembly, who was dined, decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun, and allowed to personally greet the Emperor. No less a person than Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo assured the mission of Japan's ability to drive off any attack by the United States.

Various Interpretations

Until recently, Filipino radio commentators have been allowed to interpret as they saw fit the military pact signed with Japan after the granting of pseudo-independence to the islands. They described the treaty as making no demands upon the Filipinos for active aid, but only for co-operation to the extent of not hampering Japanese defenses if invasion occurred.

Tokyo propagandists now seem to be irked by this loose interpretation, apparently devised to make the pact more palatable. They are telling the Filipinos now that it would be better to "fight for independence" than take a chance on "America's empty promises."

New concern also is evidenced over the continuance of guerrilla resistance in the Philippines. For many weeks little was heard of the guerrillas, as Manila's Radio's power was cut down on broadcasts to the southern islands. But recently a number of references again appeared on the radio.

In Leyte, according to a local Manila radiocast, cities and towns were "completely razed . . . others were practically reduced to ashes" in the course of a prolonged battle or series of battles. The havoc was wrought by USAFFE (U. S. and Filipino forces) "remnants" when the townspeople refused to accompany them to the mountains.

When neighborhood associations were formed to make the people of Leyte collectively responsible for the guerrillas, the radio complained, even the neighborhood leaders, "instead of fighting against the real enemy," gave arms and assistance to the guerrillas.

Whispering Campaign

Manila Radio further admits that in Leyte the people "do not take any interest in anything," there are no newspapers, and some benighted persons do not know who is President of the Philippines. It adds, however, that in the mountains there is "a sort of lip-service broadcast similar to the whispering campaign."

Since Japanese propagandists are constantly inveighing against American propaganda, it may be assumed that the bamboo telegraph is spreading the news of America's new victories on New Guinea, as well as the attacks on Paulau, only 600 miles off the Philippine coast.

In Panay, sixth largest of the islands, Ton is Confessor—who is the inspiration of Filipino guerrillas throughout the archipelago—is holding out despite all efforts of the Japanese and their collaborators to induce him to surrender. A new propaganda campaign has been started there with the opening of a local radio transmitter.

In Mindanao, resistance also continues in the mountains, despite Japan's promises to help the rebellious Moros "improve their position" and attain equality in the "co-prosperity sphere" if they would surrender. Part of the Japanese population of Davao has been evacuated, either out of fear of air raids or because of guerrilla raids. Davao residents were said to have "conducted themselves in a superb manner" in a recent air-raid drill.

The radiocasts were monitored and summarized by the Federal Communications Commission and made available by the Office of War Information.

Japanese Cities Prepare for Raids

New York, April 28

The Tokyo Government has organized home-guard corps in 13 key centers of Japan in preparation for Allied air raids, it was announced in Japanese domestic radiocasts heard today by United States Government monitors.

Jeep Lands at Hollandia

Associated Press via United States Signal Corps Radio

Motorized Units Go Ashore on Dutch New Guinea

A United States Army jeep is driven off a shallow-draft landing craft at the beach during the amphibious invasion of Dutch New Guinea. Other landing craft are in the background and a troopship is at the right as the Americans take motorized "blitz" warfare to this jungle-covered isle.

Latest developments in Southwest Pacific areas: Page 1.

New Modern City to Rise Linking Old With the New

Twelve-year program of gradual rebuilding proposed—Scheme provides for shopping and community center—Overcrowding to be eliminated along with problems of congested traffic.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 28—A plan to rebuild Plymouth, one of Britain's most badly bombed cities, as a link between the past and the future, between the old world and the new, is published here today.

Starting from the fact that virtually the entire center of the town has been completely obliterated in successive blitzes, the plan sets forth a 12-year program of gradual reconstruction which will give Plymouth a new shopping and community center, eliminate overcrowding and solve its congested traffic problem.

Joint authors of the plan, J. Paton Watson, City Engineer and Surveyor of Plymouth, and Prof. Patrick Abercrombie, Consultant Architect, state that it "aims at something more ambitious than the correction of defects; it endeavors, with the full knowledge of its deficiencies, to forecast a great modern city, a fit place for people to live and work in, safeguarding its precious links with its glorious past, and preparing with confidence for an equally splendid future."

In a special foreword, United States Ambassador John G. Winant has paid tribute to the heroism of Plymouth during its wartime trial. "No place in Britain has firmer historical ties with the new world," Mr. Winant says. "Generations of voyaging Americans landing at Plymouth have found a crowded prosperous place in a superb scenic setting. They saw an old town of pilgrim days, modern, civic, and with a shopping center and dockyards, and spreading suburbs." But German bombers, the Ambassador goes on, altered all that and now comes a plan for the developing of a city of true proportion.

Has Deeper Meaning

"New generations of Americans will return once more to this pilgrims' shrine with its deeper meaning for all of us," Mr. Winant said. "In language of the Mayflower Compact, you will have done 'whats most mete and convenient for the general good.'"

The story of Plymouth's heroic resistance to the Luftwaffe's attempts to put it out of action is told in an introduction by Lord Astor, Mayor of Plymouth. Before the war the town's population was 220,000. It fell during the worst of the blitz to 119,000, and is now back up to 145,000. With the exception of London, which is hardly comparable, a larger proportion of Plymouth was destroyed by bombing than any other British city center.

Blitz-blast and blight have destroyed or rendered uninhabitable some 300 acres. But the town continued to carry on as an important naval port and is still doing so. Plymouth, which is the constituency of Lady Astor, Britain's first woman member of Parliament, also claims the honor of having the first demolition squad composed entirely of women.

Plans Outlined

The new plan centers around a garden vista which will run from a remodelled Northroad Railway Station to a naval war memorial at historic Plymouth Hoe, all through traffic will be eliminated by a series of ring-roads, including a five-mile outer-express highway modelled after American examples.

The industrial keynote of the new Plymouth will be a greatly enlarged dockyard which will take over almost the entire section of the city that is now known as Devonport, about two thirds of which has already been rendered uninhabitable by bombing.

Another basic feature of the plan will be to reduce the density of the population which before the war was 253 persons to an acre to not more than 100 to an acre. This is to be done, not by expanding the city itself, but by encouraging the development of existing satellite villages and rural areas in the country round about Plymouth.

Great care is being taken not to spoil the countryside. One of the unique features of the plan is that it gives agriculture an integral place in the development scheme. All surrounding lands have been surveyed with a view to protecting the most valuable farmland against either residential or industrial development.

Large Open Spaces

Within the city, its open spaces will be doubled, and special attention will be given to the development possibilities of the waterfront surrounding the beaches. One aim of the plan is to make Plymouth an important vacation center.

As a part of this aspect of the plan, the historic old city of Plymouth, which has come through the bombing virtually untouched, is to be preserved and isolated from the new city and carefully reconstructed, not as a "fake" Elizabethan city, but with controlled plans and local materials which fit in the native setting.

So far the scheme has not been officially accepted by Plymouth authorities. Estimates as to the cost are now awaiting Government decisions on such national issues as land compensation. But the plan has been generally welcomed here as setting an excellent example for Britain's other bombed cities and there is every reason to expect it to go forward toward ultimate realization.

Ickes Regrets Resentment Shown Japanese Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—A wave of attacks on the Government's efforts to move Japanese Americans and a few aliens out of Western relocation centers to various American communities was described today by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, as "ominously out of tune in a nation fighting for the principles of democracy and freedom."

Secretary Ickes was answering Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, presidential aspirant who told a Los Angeles audience last week that west coast communities should determine for themselves whether Japanese Americans are to be allowed to resettle there after the war; Gov. Walter E. Edge, of New Jersey, who defended farmers in his state for ousting Japanese workers; and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York who has filed a vigorous protest against relocation of Japanese Americans in his city.

Just back from California where he found less antagonism toward the relocation program than he had expected, Secretary Ickes said he was most surprised at the attitude of Mayor La Guardia.

Ickes Sees No Trouble

Approximately 800 Japanese Americans have moved to New York City from relocation centers, and according to Secretary Ickes, "they have not caused the slightest trouble and I am sure they have no intention of doing so."

Over 20,000 Japanese Americans and law-abiding aliens of Japanese descent have left the war relocation centers to make new homes and take jobs in communities across the country. Many have indicated their plan to remain in their new locations in the postwar period.

Meanwhile, the trouble-makers and disloyal evacuees have been gradually rounded up and segregated at Tule Lake Center in northern California. About May 15, the Government will reopen the Leupp Center, near Winslow, Ariz., to take care of about 100 trouble-makers who took part in the Tule Lake disturbances in November. Some of the aliens who took part in the incident have been transferred to internment camps, under jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

After Mayor La Guardia's outburst yesterday, Secretary Ickes issued a statement referring also to the Governor of New Jersey and the Governor of Ohio and saying:

Puts It Up to La Guardia

"This is a strange fife and drum corps to be playing the discordant anthem of racial discrimination. The Mayor of New York City, who has fought long and vigorously for racial equality and justice, carrying the flag, must be shocked and disturbed to find the drummer boy from New Jersey on his left and the fifer from Ohio flanking him on the right. I cannot but believe that he has joined this company through accident and misunderstanding rather than by deliberate choice."

He said the Mayor's anxiety was probably due to a theory that "these people are dangerous and subversive. Actually," he said, "there has not been one proven case of sabotage on the part of a Japanese American since the war began."

In reply to Governor Bricker's statement that 28 Japanese American soldiers released by the WRA recently refused to take combat training, Secretary Ickes explained that the 28 were inducted into the Army before the west coast evacuation and were never under jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority.

Stiffer Price Curbs Are Urged To Aid Static Income Millions

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—More rigid control of prices to improve the plight of 20,000,000 Americans whose income has not kept pace with the wartime cost of living was asked today by a Senate Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education.

Included in this group, the Subcommittee headed by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, said, are about 4,500,000 white-collar workers, 4,500,000 recipients of social security, 3,500,000 servicemen's families dependent on military allowances, and other millions in retail trades, school teaching, state and local government employ and in financial, insurance and real estate companies.

Firsthand stories of how these people are struggling to make ends meet were heard by the Committee at hearings during January and February. At that time spokesmen for both labor and the Federal Government agreed that an income of $50 a week today provides "a very narrow margin of living."

While complimenting the OPA on its price control job, the Committee said it had been denied adequate funds and personnel to prevent "slow, creeping inflation which, unless it is checked, carries with it the promise of future chaos.

"The plight of these 20,000,000 Americans is, we believe, the weakest link in an otherwise sound chain," it added.

In addition to stricter price controls and better enforcement, the Pepper Committee asked the following action to correct the inequities against these 20,000,000:

1. Adoption by the National War Labor Board of a "sound, simple and expeditious procedure" for raising substandard wages and salaries. As a concrete proposal, the Committee suggested the removal of all controls from incomes of $200 or less per month for heads of families and $150 or less per month for unmarried persons. Employers would be permitted to raise salaries or wages to these levels without application of any kind to the NWLB.

2. Simplification of NWLB policies and rules so workers as well as employers can understand them.

3. Increase in salaries for low-paid workers in state, county and municipal governments, with special attention to teachers. Federal tax relief if these increases are not granted.

Increase and extension of social security and public assistance benefits as recommended numerous times by the Social Security Board.

Provision of funds for a Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index which will accurately reflect changes in living standards and which "will take into account the pertinent wartime factors to which no weight or insufficient weight is given by the Bureau's present index."

The Committee admitted that its recommendations for higher income for the 20,000,000 might seem to be inflationary, but explained, "inflation is augmented by overspending on the part of those who have more money than they need for the essentials of life, not by the purchase of necessities by the poor or near-poor. Granting the basic necessities of decent living, the Committee declared, "will not encourage inflation."

British Quiet as Polish Army Tries Jews

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 28—A statement by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to the House of Commons to the effect that he is convinced the Polish Government is doing "everything possible" to eradicate anti-Semitism in the Polish armed forces, is regarded here as definite intimation that the British Government categorically refuses to intervene further in connection with the trials for desertion of a number of Jewish soldiers from the Polish Army.

By implication, it is apparent that the British Government will take a similar position regarding 25 Ukrainian White Russians, accused of the same offense.

Regarding the Jews, the British standpoint is understood to be that they had ample opportunity to transfer to the British Army and that, in fact, two groups of Jewish soldiers, numbering 207 in all, had actually been allowed to do so. To have allowed the possibility of transfers to stay open indefinitely would, in the opinion of military experts, be prejudicial to discipline, since it would enable Jewish soldiers to demand transfers wherever they had real or fancied grievances against either their comrades or officers.

While it is undenied that anti-Semitism exists in the Polish armed forces, many influential members of the Polish-Jewish community consider, in the words of Dr. Emanuel Scherer, Socialist member of the Polish National Council, that "Polish Jews should stay in the Polish Army."

Dr. Scherer added that the Polish Army is the "Army of our country" and "we have to fight anti-Semitism wherever it appears by staying to fight it and not—as anti-Semites themselves would wish—by leaving any one of the institutions of our country."

While no figures are available as to the actual number of Jews in the Polish Army, Polish authorities declare those who have asked for a transfer are a comparatively small proportion of the whole. They add that some of those who have just been sentenced, deserted as long ago as 1940, and do not appear to have made any effort to join the British Army in the interim.

Jews Commissioned

An official Polish statement published here avers that "in the last six months, 37 Jews were commissioned—a comparatively large proportion, considering the number of Jews serving in the Polish Army. Nine Jews were promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, three to Captain.

During the war, two Jews have received the Virtute Militari, the highest Polish war decoration, 26 the Cross of Valor, and three the Cross of Merit. During his recent inspection of the Polish corps on the Italian front, Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Commander in Chief of the Polish Army under the exiled government, personally decorated two Jewish commandos of a Polish commando unit.

The official statement admits, on the other hand, that "six cases of alleged offences against Jewish soldiers are now being investigated." It added that "during the court-martial other cases of offences were reported by defendants. . . . These cases will be investigated and offenders duly tried."

Protest Meetings

Despite these explanations, great excitement has been caused by the incidents. Mass protest meetings have been held. A deputation of Jewish clothing workers went to Downing Street on April 22 and left a letter urging the British Prime Minister to intervene.

By comparison, the case of the Ukrainian and White Russian deserters has attracted much less attention here. Moscow's Pravda, however, published a two-column article on the subject from its London correspondent on April 23. The statement in Pravda was to the effect that one of the deserters had had his arm broken by a Polish noncommissioned officer was denied by the soldier concerned when interviewed by a representative of the London Daily Herald.

Whereas a majority of the Jews in the recent trials are from Poland, the Ukrainians and White Russians came from the Argentine to join the Polish forces. The fact that all those who have been tried have expressed a desire to "fight Hitler" gives rise to hope that the regrettable incidents will result in a closing of ranks and greater willingness to co-operate on both sides.

Polish Ambassador Hits Anti-Semitism

By the Associated Press

London, April 28

Speaking at Bristol, England, Count Edward Raczynski, Polish Ambassador to Britain, said charges that anti-Semitism was condoned in the Polish forces "are entirely untrue and deeply resented."

Anti-Semitism would not be tolerated "anywhere in the Polish movement," he said, "and any cases of Jew-baiting brought to the notice of authorities will be severely punished."

Bricker Answers Questions Willkie Called Unanswerable

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 28 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, last night answered in a nation-wide radio interview seven of the nine questions on national and international affairs which were put to Wendell L. Willkie by Missouri Republican leaders several months ago.

Fulton Lewis, Jr., Mutual Broadcasting System Radio Commentator, who conducted the interview, said the questions were those Mr. Willkie declined to answer, terming them "so ambiguous as to defy understanding." Two of the original nine questions were not asked. Mr. Lewis said one was a personal question involving Mr. Willkie's book, "One World." The other was, "Do you believe that it's desirable for America to permit flooding our country with alien individuals and alien ideas?"

Asked if he believed the United States should become a member of a supra-national state, Governor Bricker replied there should be no "central world authority dominating our destiny," adding that "apparently no other nation wants it, either."

The question of whether or not the U. S. Army, Navy and Air Force should be placed under control of a world state brought a vigorous denial from Governor Bricker, who said the United States "must keep her military force adequate to our own security in the air, on the land and on the sea, subject to our own control."

Replying to the question as to whether there should be absolute freedom of international trade, the Governor said he did not believe in it for the reason that living standards vary in different parts of the world, and that opening up our markets to trade based on suppressed labor and impoverished living conditions would lower the living standards of Americans.

Asked if he believed a "world monetary system" should be established, Governor Bricker said there was no possibility of world currency being established. He added that such a system would violate the constitutional provision "giving the Congress of the United States sole power to fix the value of money and coin currency."

On the question of unrestricted immigration after the war, Governor Bricker said he opposed such proposals on the ground that it would "destroy our standards of living! smother our philosophy and change the United States into something different."

In explaining the "liberalism" of the Republican platform—which Mr. Lewis said some contended the party would need to win in November—Governor Bricker said liberalism meant a return of individual liberties and "more of home rights, not less; more of opportunity, not less."

To the final question: "If, by any chance, you are not the presidential nominee of the Republican Party, will you actively support the convention's choice?" he replied: "I most assuredly will!"

Let Russians 'Fix' Germany, Chant G. I.'s in Middle East

What does the average American G. I. believe should be done with the enemies of the United Nations after the war?

To learn the answer, The Christian Science Monitor instructed its staff correspondents to put this vital question to representative men in the ranks in the major war theaters around the world.

The responses are presented in a series of brief articles, of which the following is the second.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, April 28—"Let the Russians handle Germany and the Germans."

That's the answer I received from a group of G. I.'s when I asked them their views on what should be done with Hitler's Third Reich.

These men who were visiting Cairo from various posts in the Middle East were unanimous that "we ought to let the Russians take care of Germany once and for all and we shouldn't interfere no matter what the Soviet's do to pay back the Germans.

Want Reich Kept Weak

Although taking this strong view regarding Germany, these G. I.'s didn't think the Reich should be excluded permanently from the European family of nations. As one soldier put it, "We should give the Germans a chance to live, but we would be crazy if we ever let them get strong again. They must be kept weak and never given the opportunity to build arms."

These Americans weren't sure just who among the Germans should be punished. Some said, "Most of the Germans didn't want to fight any more than we did, but they were drafted, too," while another said all the Germans were responsible.

Punishment for "Top Men"

Each, however, insisted the "top men" should be given the most severe punishment possible.

One of the most interesting comments came from a Massachusetts boy, who said, "If America had joined the League of Nations, this trouble would never have started. We could have stopped it all before it got so big. We should join any organization which is set up after the war for governing Europe."

Battle-Bound Men Boost Bond Sales

By the Associated Press

Aboard a U. S. Aircraft Carrier in the Pacific

It takes warriors — men bound for battle—to buy War Bonds with little speech making and no pressure.

War Bond sales were in order as this baby flattop headed through tropical seas for enemy waters. Boys in dungarees stepped up and signed on the dotted line. within four days the two bond divisions aboard were signed up 100 per cent.

The drive was sandwiched in between launching and landing planes, gunnery drills and routine preparations for battle. Sales, exclusive of bonds bought by wives or parents back home, amounted to $12,000 monthly, or $15 for every member of the crew.

U. S.-Britain Strike Balance In Postwar Aviation Controls

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—American officials have advised the British Government that the United States does not intend to use its superior resources in long range airplanes to squeeze Britain out of competition in commercial aviation after the war.

The British, in response, have recognized American claims based on huge investments in military air bases in British territories and have promised that their Empire-wide network of air bases will be available to the commercial planes of all nations.

The exchange of view on these two points was made informally by Adolf Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, and Lord Beaverbrook, the Lord Privy Seal, during Mr. Berle's aviation talks in London recently. The fact of the agreement, just now coming out, is regarded in official quarters here as a high point of practical goodwill in British-American relationships.

Willing to Compromise

On the British part it is said to reflect a broad willingness to compromise pressing problems in the interest of swift and friendly settlement which both sides desire. On the part of the United States it indicates a basic principle in dealing with Allied Nations which because of the war have been put in an unfavorable position to compete after the war.

This principle is that the United States will not use its greatest industrial capacity in history to take advantage commercially of such nations, and will seek instead for means of fair and reasonable competition.

How far this principle has entered into the discussions which Edward R. Stettinius, Undersecretary of State, is now concluding in London is not known here, but it is known that American officials are laying considerable stress on the Government's intention to deal fairly in commercial matters, because they hope thereby to promote international collaboration and security.

The Berle-Beaverbrook talks were preliminary to a full-dress aviation conference here later in the year. Preliminary talks also have been scheduled with the Russians and are supposed to begin in a few days.

The United States has a strangle-hold on long-range planes and the facilities to produce them because of an agreement made early in the war that this country, would in the main build bombers capable of flying to England with a consequent saving in shipping space. The British have concentrated on fighters.

To Supply Planes

To give the British an equal break after the war, it has been decided to make big planes available to them at fair cost.

With respect to bases, the situation is somewhat reversed. At the direction of the Army and Navy, the United States has spent untold millions developing air bases in the British Empire for military purposes. Some will have commercial use; many will not.

The State Department months ago hit on the theory that rather than seek possession of these bases, many of which would be useless, it would be better to seek an agreement for free access to all British bases. There was considerable concern here lest the British should flatly refuse such a proposition.

Mr. Berle obtained from Lord Beaverbrook, however, word that the proposition was not unacceptable and would, in fact, provide an effective means of settling an extremely ticklish question which has agitated Congress and provided political dynamite in this country.

[These far-flung bases are entirely separate from the eight military and naval bases built under 99-year lease by the United States on British islands in the western Atlantic.]

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	520,080
1944 volume to date	75,594,924
1943 volume to date	109,437,148

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	51.9	Prev. day	50.8
Month ago	52.1	Year ago	49.2
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stocks Steady; Selective Gains Continue

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—The stock market, for the third successive session, was a selective recovery affair today with many leaders still having difficulty in participating.

From the start the list encountered intermittent profit taking flurries. Offerings were fairly well absorbed in most cases and, by midday, assorted specialties including distillers, were ahead a point or so. Rails, steels, coppers and utilities held to a slim groove throughout. While losers were plentiful nera the close, fractional advances were in the majority. Dealings expanded a bit but transfers for the full proceedings were under 600,000 shares.

Modest reinstatement of investment commitments persisted as the principal prop. Pre-invasion measures seemed to have waned although numerous potential purchasers held aloof to await more definite European developments.

In front most of the time were American Bosch, Schenley, Distillers Corp., Houston Oil, Santa Fe, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Woolworth, du Pont and Oliver Farm. Backward were Corn Products, Montgomery Ward, American Telephone, Texas Company, Westinghouse, J. C. Penney and Kennecott.

In the curb an occasional lift was given Cuban Atlantic Sugar, Cities Service, Pantepec, Electric Bond & Share and Puget Sound Power.

Rails advanced broadly in today's bond market with late gains ranging from fractions to around 2 points.

Loans of Rock Island, St. Paul Northwestern, New Haven, and Southern Pacific were uniformly higher.

Freight Carloadings Up 5 P. C. in Week; 5.8 P. C. Above '43

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 839,954 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended April 22.

This was an increase of 39,989 cars, or 5.0 per cent compared with the preceding week; an increase of 45,791 cars, or 5.8 per cent, compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and a decrease of 21,403 cars, or 2.5 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings, compared with previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	—Incr. over—		
	Last Week	Preceding Week	Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	385,691	12,271	8,541
Less-than-carlot mdse	107,021	2,171	8,455
Coal	175,305	10,658	10,327
Grain and grain products	37,949	971	*7,265
Livestock	15,615	788	459
Forest products	43,495	178	309
Ore	60,131	12,011	25,748
Coke	14,747	241	21

*Decrease.

Rail Freight Loss, Damage Payments Up 26 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Freight loss and damage payments made by the railroads of the United States and Canada in 1943 totaled $42,050,364, an increase of 26.1 per cent over the preceding year, Lewis Pilcher, of Chicago, secretary of the Freight Claim Division of the Association of American Railroads, announced today at the organization's annual convention in the Netherland Plaza here.

Claim payments of Class I American railroads last year were 0.59 per cent of the gross freight revenue as compared with 0.54 per cent in 1942, Mr. Pilcher reported. Those of Canadian railroads, he said, were 0.30 per cent of the revenue, the same ratio as in 1942.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¾s 67-45	103.1	103.1	103.1
2 2½s 62-60 sept	100.28	100.28	100.28
2 2½s 59-56	100.7	100.7	100.7
2 2½s 58-53	100.12	100.12	100.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
27 Alleg 5s48	101¾	101	101¼
333 Alleg 10c 5s50	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛
19 AmaGP 5s2030	99	96½	99
4 AmiGC 5½s49	93¼	92¾	92¾
4 AmT&T 3¼s86	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
15 AmT&T 3s56	109	109	109
3 AmTob 3s62	116⅜	116	116
12 Arm Del 5s78	103⅞	103½	103⅞
8 ATSF 4s95	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
26 ACL 1st4s52	122¼	122	122
10 ACL cl4s52	100	99⅞	99⅞
22 ACL 4½s64	103	103	103
6 B&O 1st m 4s	87⅞	87½	87½
31 B&O 95 A	89⅜	89¼	89¼
32 B&O 95 C	50	49⅝	50
51 B&O 2000 D	54⅛	54⅜	54⅜
16 B&O 96 F	49¼	49¼	49¼
62 B&O cv 60	49¼	49¼	94⅝
84 B&O 4s 48	37⅞	38⅜	37
15 B&OPL&WY 4s 51	85¼	84⅝	85
41 B&O RW 5s	78	77⅝	78
6 B&O TC 4s 59	67½	67¼	67¼
1 BellPa 5s60C	77⅞	77⅝	77½
1 BethStl 3½s52	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
57 BostMe 4½s60	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
6 BostMe 4s60	63½	62½	63
4 BrkUG 5s50	88	88	88
9 BufR&P 57st	100⅛	100¼	100¼
22 Can P 4s perp	54¼	54	54½
18 Can G 3s 60 C	94	94	94
10 Can G cn 3s 45	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
1 Can G 1st 5s 45	45¾	45¾	45¾
40 Cen NYP 3½s 82	81	81	81
19 Cen Pac 5s 60	107¾	107	107¾
5 Cen P 1st 4s 49	92¼	91	92
15 CRRNJ 5s 87	104	103¾	104
58 Chi&A 3s 49	36	35⅞	36
61 CB&Q 5s 71 A	27½	27	27½
115 CB&Q 4½s 77	106¾	106⅛	106¾
23 CB&Q g 4s 58	102⅛	102	102⅜
2 CGW 4½s 2038	108⅜	107¾	108⅜
2 CGW 4s 88	53¾	53¼	53¾
2 Chi I&L 4s 47	86	86	86
203 CMSPP 5s 75	58¼	58	58¼
145 CMSPP 5s 2000	57¾	54	56½
48 CMSP 4½s 89 C	14¾	14¾	14¾
59 CMSP g 4s 89	8	7¾	8
3 C&NW 5s 2037	78	77	78
25 C&NW 5s 87	74⅜	74⅛	74⅜
45 C&NW 4½s 49	39¾	39¼	39¾
94 Chi&NW 4½s 99 wi	65¾	65⅛	65¾
35 CNW 4½s 2037	58	57	58
42 C&NW 4s 87	64	63½	64
5 C&NW 4s 87 ns	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
8 CRIP 4½s 52 A	63	62⅞	63
53 CRI&P 4s 88	63¼	62¾	63¼
101 CRIP r 4s 34	62½	62¼	62½
14 ChUS 3¾s 63	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 Ch&WI 4s 52	26½	25¾	26½
88 CCSL 4½s 77	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
19 Cl UT 5s 72	56	55¼	56
53 Cl UT 4½s 77	57	57	57
11 Col S 1¾s 80	107⅞	107¾	107¾
27 Col G 5s 61	104½	104½	104½
1 Con Ed 3½s 58	99½	99¼	99½
3 Cons P 3¼s 66	75½	75	75½
7 Cruc Stl 3¼s 55	74¾	74¼	74¾
1 Day PL 3s 70	66⅞	66⅝	66⅞
13 Del & H 4s 63	71¾	71¾	71¾
22 D&RG 4s 36	95⅞	95½	95½
15 D&RGW 5s 55	51	50¾	51
18 DRGW 5s 55 a	5	4¾	5
7 D&RGW 5s 78	48	45⅞	46
1 Duq Lt 3½s 65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
13 Erie 4½s 2015	63½	62½	63
3 Erie 4s 95	88	88	88
27 Fla EC 5s 74	100¾	100¼	100¼
Gdrich 4¼s56	54½	54	54½
29 GtNor 4½s77E	94	94	94
6 GtNor 4s46G	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
39 GtNor 3¾s67	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 GM&O 4s75	81	81	81
6 HousOil 4¼s54	107¾	107	107¾
6 Hud G&E 5s52A	91¾	91¼	91¾
19 H&M r5s57	80¼	78⅝	80
3 H&M inc5s57	99¼	98¾	99
15 Ill Bell2¾s81	100¼	100	100¼
14 Ind 4s52	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
12 IC 4s55	103	103	103
13 IC 4½s66	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
18 ICCSL 5s63A	83¼	82½	83¼
9 ICCSL 4½s63	92¼	92¼	92¼
38 IntGN 6s 52	20	20	20
12 IntGN1st6s52	52¼	52	52
4 IntGN 5s56C	48¼	48¼	48
11 Int HE 6s44	57	56¾	57
28 IntT&T 4½s52	84	83½	83¾
12 IntT&T 5s55	87⅞	87¾	87¾
2 Jon&L 3¼s61	99	99	99
1 KCPitS 4s36	82	82	82
4 KC Sou 5s50	84½	84¼	84½
2 KC Ter 4s60	108	108	108
4 Lac G 5½s53	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 LehVHT 5s54	68¼	68½	68½
2 LehV 5s2003st	56¼	56⅛	56⅛
6 LehV 4½s2003	42⅝	42¼	42½
34 LehV 4s 2003	99⅛	99	99⅛
1 Lorillard 3s63	107¾	107	107¾
3 Lou&A 5s59	99⅛	99¾	99½
1 L&N 4½s2003	106¼	106¼	106¼
11 L&N 3¾s2003	102¼	101⅝	102¼
8 MSNW 4s47	67½	67½	67½
1 MSPSSM g5s38	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
2 MSPSSM c4s38	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
19 M-K-T 5s62A	67⅜	66¾	67⅜
11 M-K-T 4s1967	52	51½	52
5 M-K-T 1st4s90	64	63½	64
5 M-K-T 4s62B	56	56	56
5 Mo P 5½s49	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
3 Mo P 5s65A	63	62⅞	63
95 MoP 5s77F	63¼	62¾	63¼
12 MoP 5s78C	62½	62¼	62½
46 MoP 5s80H	63¼	63¼	63¼
57 MoP 5s81I	63¼	63¼	63¼
8 MoP g 4s75	26½	25¾	26½
1 MontP 3¾s 66	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
32 Mor&E 4½s55	56	55¼	56
6 Mor&E 3½s2000	57	57	57
6 Nat Dai 3¾s60	107⅞	107¾	107¾
2 Nat Dist 3½s49	104½	104½	104½
6 NO Term 4s53	99½	99¼	99½
12 NOTM 5½s54	75½	75	75½
8 NYC r 5s2013	74¾	74¼	74⅜
56 NYC 4½s2013A	66¼	66⅛	66⅞
34 NYC cn4s98	71¾	71¾	71¾
21 NYC cv3¼s52	95⅞	95½	95½
NYCHR 3½s97	91	91	91
15 NYChSL 5½s74	104⅞	104½	104⅝
36 NYNHH 6s47	58	57¾	57½
49 NYNHH 4½s67	56	55	56
16 NYNHH 4s55	28	27¾	27¾
14 NYNHH 4s57	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 NYOW r4s92	28½	28¾	28¼
26 NYWB 4½s48	42	41¾	42
10 NorS 5s2014	85¼	84¾	85¼
9 NorS 4½s98	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
39 NorP 6s2047	82	81¾	82
26 NorP 5s2047D	77¾	77½	77¾
15 NorP 4½s2047			

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.73⅜	1.73⅜	1.73⅜	1.73⅜	
Minneapolis	1.65⅜	1.65⅜	1.65⅜	1.65⅜	
Kansas City	.....	.....	.....	1.63½	1.63½
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.71	1.70¼	1.70⅜	1.70¾	
Minneapolis	1.65⅜	1.65⅜	1.65⅜	1.65⅞	
Kansas City	1.61⅜	1.61¼	1.61¼	1.61½	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.66⅝	1.66¼	1.66½	1.66⅝	
Minneapolis	.....	.....	1.61¼	1.61¼	
Kansas City	1.59⅜	1.59	1.59	1.59	
July Oats					
Chicago	.79¼	.78¾	.78⅞	.78⅞	
Minneapolis	.....	.....	.76⅞	.76⅞	
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.29¾	1.30⅜	1.29¾	1.30	1.30⅛
July	1.27⅞	1.28⅛	1.27⅝	1.28⅛	
Sept.	1.25	1.25¾	1.24⅝	1.25¼	
Dec	1.25¾	1.25¾	1.24⅝	1.25¼	
Barley, Chicago					
May	.....	.....	.....	1.38	1.38
Jly	1.24¾	1.25	1.24½	1.25½	
Sep	.....	.....	.....	1.18⅝	1.19¼

Wool
Grease

May				95.6b	96.0
July	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6b	92.5
October				89.1b	89.0
December				86.1b	86.5
March				84.0b	83.5
	Tops				
May	128.8	129.0	128.8	129.0b	129.0
July	122.8	123.4	122.8	123.4b	122.1
October	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5b	117.6
December	114.5	114.5	114.5	114.5b	114.0
March	111.8	112.0	111.8	111.8b	111.1

b-Bid. t-Traded.

Cotton

May	21.22	21.22	21.11	21.11	21.25
July	20.71	20.71	20.61	20.62	20.76
October	19.99	19.99	19.85	19.86	20.03
December	19.77	19.77	19.64	19.64	19.81
March	19.58	19.58	19.44	19.44	19.60
Spot 21.58.					

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

November	....	....	....	1.67n	1.67
	Eggs				
October	38.00	38.00	37.90	38.00b	37.95
	Potatoes				
November	....	....	....	2.90n	2.90
nNomial. bBid.					

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	120	120	120	120
2.00	Bos Edison	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	34½
5.00	Bos Elevated	71	71	71	71½
.80a	Bos Her-Trav	20½	20¼	20¼	20¾
	Bos&M stAPf	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
.84	Bos Per Prop	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
1.50a	East Gas&Ppf	34½	34½	34½	34½
6.50	EastG&F pf pf	63½	62¾	63¼	63
14.00c	EastM&Rlst pf	99	99	99	98
	Mass Utall Asso	1	1	1	1
1.00a	Mergenthaler	55	55	55	54½
1.80a	N E Tel&Tel	105¾	105½	105¾	105¼
	North Butte	40c	38c	38c	39c
	Old Colony RR	20c	20c	20c	20c
2.50	Unit Shoe M	71	71	71	71
.20a	Reece But H	11	11	11	10½
.80a	Torrington	32½	32¾	32¾	32¼
1.50	Unit ShoeMpf	43¾	43¾	43¾	44¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Bank Clearings Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings for 23 leading cities for the week ended April 26 totaled $9,001,066,000, an increase of 4.9 per cent over the $8,421,047,000 reported for the like week in 1943, Dun & Bradstreet reported. For the latest period the clearances were down $133,646,000, or 1.5 per cent from the preceding week.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	3:30
5200	Aire Access (1g)	3⅛	3	3⅛
100	Air-wayElAp (.30g)	3	2⅞	2⅞
50	Alum Ltd (h8a)	78¾	78¾	78¾
100	Alum Co Am (2)	31¾	31½	31½
450	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111	110½	110⅞
500	Am Cit P&LB	2	2	2
800	Am Cyan B (.60)	37¼	37⅛	37⅛
100	Am Fork & Hoe (1¼e)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
100	Am Gas & El (1.60)	27¾	27⅝	27⅝
100	Am Gen (.15e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
50	Am Gen 3⅜pf (2)	57¾	57¾	57¾
600	Am Gen 3⅜pf(2¼s)	43¾	42½	42½
150	Am Laun Mch (1ge)	28½	27½	27½
500	Am Light & T (1.20)	17¾	17½	17½
25	Am Mfg (1ge)	38½	38½	38½
1600	Am Republics (1½g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
400	Am Superpow	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Am Superpow pf	14½	14¼	14½
200	Am Thread pf	4	4	4
100	Am Writ Pap	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Aro Equip	8	7¾	8
200	Art Met Wks	10	9¾	10
200	Ashland Oil & R	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
300	Atlantic C Fish	9	8¾	8¾
100	Atlas D Forge	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Auto V Mach (.75g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
1000	Baldwin Loco war	1	1	1
200	Barium Stl	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300	Berk & Gay Furn	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Blauner's (½a)	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	Blue Ridge (EW)	8¾	8¾	8¾
150	Blue Rid cv pf(3d)	12	11¾	11¾
100	Bowm-Bilt H 1pf	45¾	45	45¾
100	Bowm-Bilt S 2pf	13½	13½	13½
100	Braz Tr L&P (1¼)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Breeze Corp (.40e)	19½	19½	19½
400	Brewst Asten (.20g)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
500	Bridgpt Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Brill A	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Brill B	10¾	10¾	10¾
25	Brill pf	80¼	78½	80
400	Brown F&W	108	108	108
900	Brown-F Dist	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Brown Rubber	22¾	22¾	22¾
1700	Buf N&EP pf	23	22¾	23
50	Buf N&EP 5 pf	13	13	13
50	Burco cv Pet	33	33	33
300	Burma Ltd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Burry Biscuit	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Butler (P. H.) (1g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Cab El Prod	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Callite Tung (.10e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Can Marconi (.04e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Carrier Corp	14	14	14
400	Catalin Am (.10g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Cen Hud G&E	32½	32½	32½
10	Cen N Y Pow pf	97¾	97¾	97¾
100	Cessna Aire (1g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Cham M W St	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Chesebrough (4a)	109½	109½	109½
100	Chi Flex Shaft	89½	89½	89½
200	Chi Riv & Mch	1¾	1¾	1¾
175	Childs pf	77	77	77
1800	Cities Service	37¾	37¼	37¾
250	C Ser pf	103¼	102¾	102¾
700	Claude Neon Lts	1¾	1¾	1¾
250	Cleve El Illum(1⅔g)	34½	34	34½
500	Cleve Tract (3⅓e)	18	18	18
100	Colonial Airl	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Colum Gas PPArm	38	38	38
50	Colum G&E pf(5)	63	62½	63
200	Kingston Prod	21¼	21¼	21¼
200	Kirk Lake GM	2¾	2¾	2¾
40	Koppers Co pf	103	102¾	102¾
160	Lack RR NJ	48	47¾	48
200	Lake Shore M	14	13¾	13¾
200	Lakey Fdy & M	2½	2½	2½
16	UnPacInt4s47	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	UnPac3¼s71	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
20	Un Drug 3¼s63	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
8	Va Ry 3½s 66	103	103	103
4	Wab 4½s 81	110	109½	110
1	Wab 4s 81	72½	72½	72½
7	Walwrth 4s 55	76¾	76¾	76¾
10	W Sh 4s 2361	82½	82½	82½
16	W Md 4s 52	88½	88½	88½
21	WPac 1st 4s 48	89¾	89¾	89¾
8	West Un 5s 51	98¾	98¾	98¾
7	WestUn 4s 60	104½	104½	104½
8	West Un 4½s 50	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
47	WhBdt 3½s 60	86¼	86¼	86¼
17	WhCon Cp 60	86¼	86¼	86¼
12	YoungST 3¼s 82	102	102	102
2	YoungST 3¼s 80	102¾	102¾	102¾

Foreign Bonds

5	Arg 4s 72 Feb	89¾	89¾	89¾
19	Arg 4½s 71	94¾	94¾	94¾
3	Australia 5s55	94	94	94
10	Brazil 8s 41	34¾	34¾	34¾
26	Bras 6½s 26-57	58½	58½	58½
1	Chile MB 6½s 57 a	16¾	16¾	16¾
7	Chile 4s 60 asd	17	17	17
1	Chile 4s Jan 61 a	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	Colom 6s 61 Oct	17¾	17¾	17¾
4	Colomb 3s 70	62¾	62¾	62¾
7	Denmark 4s42	44¾	44¾	44¾
4	Minas G 6½s58	77¾	77¾	77¾
1	Peramb 7s47	33¼	33¼	33½
13	Peru 7s59	38¼	38¼	38½
49	Peru 1st6s8	24¼	24¼	24½
64	Peru 2d6s61	23¾	23¾	23¾
1	Rio de J 6s46	23¾	23¾	23¾
1	Rio de J 8s46	38¾	38¾	38¾
1	SaoPCity 6½s57	33¾	33½	33¾
26	Ur a| 4½79	33½	33¼	33½

Total today 5,370,200; previous day 7,583,800; week ago 7,250,600; year ago 21,251,200; two years ago 8,319,700; Jan. 1 to date 1,137,113,600; year ago 1,428,881,750; two years ago 824,815,750.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
3	Am P&L 6s 2016	104	104	104
3	Ark P&L 5s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Boston Ed 2¾s 70 A	103	103	103
2	Can Nor P 5s 53	102	102	102
9	Cen St El 5s 48	38¾	38¾	38¾
31	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	38	37¾	38
1	Cities Ser 5s 69	89½	89½	89½
3	Cities Ser 5s 58	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	Cities Ser 5s 50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
25	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Cuban Tob 5s 44	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	102½	102½	102½
23	East G&F 4s 56 A	103½	103½	103½
3	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	98	98	98
14	Chem Ald Coal 4s 65	100¾	100¼	100¾
6	Green M Pow 3¾s 63	106½	106½	106½
12	Ill Pow&L 5s 54 C	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
18	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	Ind Svc 5s 50	106¾	106¾	106¾
31	Int P Sec 7s 52 F	99½	99½	99½
11	Inters Pow 5s 57	27½	27	27
9	Inters Pow 5s 47	69	68½	69
7	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 66	92½	92½	92½
1	Kentucky Ut 4s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Metrop Ed 4s 65 G	107½	107½	107½
6	Midland Val 5s 43 ns	108	108	108
4	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	68	67	68
35	N Eng G&E 5s 50	103	103	103
10	N Eng G&E 3s 48	79¼	78½	79¼
2	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	79	79	79
38	N Eng Pow 5s 48	101	101	101
1	Nor Con Ut5½s48A	100⅛	100	100⅛
2	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	90¼	90¼	90½
2	Pen Cen L&P 5s 79	109½	109½	109½
1	Queens Bor G5½s 52	109½	109½	109½
1	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	Stand G & E 5s 48	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	93¾	93¾	93¾
6	Stand G&E 6s 51	93¾	93⅝	93⅞
8	Stand G&E 6s 57	93	92¾	93
3	Stand G&E 6s 66	93½	93¼	93½
4	Stand P&L 6s 57	93½	93¼	93½
4	Starrett Corp 5s 50	92¾	92¼	92¾
10	Tex El S 5s 56	30¾	30¼	30¾
14	Tex P&L 5s 58	106	106	106
2	Tide Wat P 5s 79 A	104	104	104
4	Twin CRT 4½s52A	104	104	104
12	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	103½	103	103½
3	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	41	41	41
1	West Newc Un 6s 44st	94	94	94

Foreign Bonds

1	Den Mtg Bk 6s 72 IX	68	68	68
2	Maranhao Bras 7s 58	36	36	36
3	Russian 6½s 1919	6	6	6
5	Russ 5½s 1921	6	6	6

Total stock sales today (estimated), 300,000 shares.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943. (ur) Under rule. (vw) With warrants. (zw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5½
American Barge Line Co	10⅛	11⅛
American Hardware Co	27½	29½
American Manufacturing	38½	41½
American Manufac 5 pf	90½	
American Wringer Co	7½	8¾
†Amoskeag Company	28¼	
†Amoskeag Company pf	77¾	
Angelus Company	32	35
Applied Arts Corp	2⅝	3⅞
Arlington Mills	47	50½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26½	28½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅝	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¾	24
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	
Bendex Home Appliance	5½	6¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17¾	19
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	77	
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	99½	
Boston Wharf Company	20¾	22¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34¾	37¼
Brown Co	1.30	1.60
Brown Co pf	24	28½
Campbell A S Co Inc	6½	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	38½	
Chapman Valve Manufac	33½	36¼
Colliver Insulated Wire Co	15¾	17
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	34½	37¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26	28½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26¾	28½
Draper Corporation	67¼	70¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	145¾	147½
Eastern Corporation	9	9¾
Eastern Corporation pf	19½	21
Exolon Co	9¼	10¼
Family Finance Inc	11¾	12¾
Family Finance pf A	24¼	26½
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¼	47¼
Fruit of the Loom	35¼	38
General Fire Extinguisher	15¾	17¾
General Machinery	19¼	21¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	7¾	8¾
Goodall Worsted Company	49	52
Graton & Knight Co	9¾	9¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	84½	88¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¼	32¼
Great Northern Paper Co	31¾	33¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	
Greenfield TAD $1.50 cv pf	15¼	
Harrington & Richardson	1	1⅛
Hathaway Mfg Co	8¾	9¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	19	20½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	19¾	21¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19¾	21¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14¾	16¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	22¼	25½
Hooker Electro Chem	28½	31
Hooker Electro Chem	10¼	11
International Petrol	55	
Keith George E Co	8¾	9¾
Kendall Company	19¾	21¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	34¼	36¾
Landers Frary & Clark	24	26
Lincoln Stores Inc	10½	
Lincoln Stores 7	6¼	7
Long-Bell Lumber Co	104½	110½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	51¼	54½
Marathon Paper Mills	58	61¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	40¾	43¾
Merck & Co	100¾	113¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	82	86
Merrimack Manufacturing	47½	51
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	64¾	
Metal & Thermit Corp	20	22½
Millers Falls Company	9¾	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8¼	8¾
Nashawena Mills	16¾	18½
Nashua Gummed&C Paper	70	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33¾	36¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	73¾	77¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28¾	31¾
National Chemical & Mfg	47	53
National Shirt Shops	13¾	14¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	61¾	64¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	44¾	48
Nicholson File Company	33¾	35¼
Nonquitt Mills	30¾	33¾
Ohio Finance	9¾	10½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39	42
Parker Appliance	12¾	13¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	116	120½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	62½	
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf	88½	
Remington Arm Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Richardson & Co	47	50
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	29	31
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	29	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	50¼	
Sanford Mills	38¼	41½
Submarine Signal Co	26¾	29¼
Tampax Inc	6¼	7
Triumph Explosives Inc	2¼	2¾
United Elastic Corp	14¼	17½
US Envelope Company	64¾	69¼
US Envelope Co 7 pf	120½	125½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	73¾	77½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	103	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	25½	28
Warner & Swasey Co	83¾	93¾
Warren Bros Class B	31¾	34¼
Warren Bros Class C	8¼	9¼
West Point Manufacturing	39½	42½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10⅛	11¼

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	131½	135½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33½	35¼
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	49¼	51¾
Agricultural (2a)	68¼	72
Americal Alliance (1a)	205	225
American Casualty Company	115	121½
American Fugitlable (1)	155	171
American Insurance Newrk (1.2a)	493	523
American Re-Insurance (2)	493	523
American Reserve	113	131
American Surety (2½)	553	581
Baltimore-American (.90a)	67	71
Bankers & Shippers (4)	811	861
Boston (16a)	535	560
Camden Fire (1)	197	213
City of New ork (1.2e)	171	191
Connecticut Gen Life (1a)	427	447
Continetal Casualty (1.20a)	39	41¼
Federal (1.40)	461	491
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	551	591
Fireman Fund (SF) (2)	82	86
Firemen's Newark (.40)	113	123
Franklin Fire	233	253
General Reinsurance (2)	461	491
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1.2e)	171	201
Glens Falls (1.60)	421	443
Globe & Republic (½)	8½	9¾
Great Am Insur (1.20)	261	281
Hanover (1.20)	253	273
Hartford Fire (3a)	96	100
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41	44
Home Insurance (1.20)	273	291
Homestead (1.4e)	131	151
InsuranceCo. N A (2½a)	813	843
Jersey Ins New York (1.80)	381	411
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	8½
Maryland Casualty	77	85
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	65	69¼
Merchants& Mfrs NY (.40)	5½	6¾
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	45¼	48¼
National Fire (2)	537	567
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7½
National Union (3a)	173	183
New Amsterdam Cas (½e)	25	27
New Brunswick (1½)	28	30½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	451	472
New York Fire (.80)	113	123
North River (1)	21¾	23¾
Northeast Insurance	4¾	5¾
Northern (3a)	89	93½
Pacific Fire (4)	109½	107½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	471	493
Peerless Casualty Company	13¼	14¾
Phoenix (2a)	781	821
Preferred Accident (.80a)	141	153
Providence-Washington (1a)	31¾	33¾
Reinsurance Cor N York (1.4e)	4¾	5½
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	261	281
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	22½	24½
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	308	321
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43½	47¾
Security (1.40)	34¼	36¼
Springfield (4.5a)	114½	120
Standard Accident	59	62¾
Travelers (15)	462	477
Un States Fid & Guaranty (1a)	36½	38½
United States Fire (2)	45¼	49
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	70	75
Westchester (1.20a)	30¾	33¾

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year
eDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc.	3.31	3.62
Amerex Holding	24.00	27.25
American Business Shares	3.37	3.69
Axe Houghton Fund	13.48	14.50
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.69	105.93
Boston Fund	16.43	17.67
Broad Street Investing	27.08	29.28
Bullock Fund	14.57	15.97
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.60
Century Shares Trust	27.27	29.32
Chemical Fund	9.24	10.00
Christiana Securities Co	2340.00	1440.00
Commodity Corp	9.25	
Consolidated Investment Tr	36.25	39.25
Dividend Shares	1.17	1.29
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.65	22.18
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.21	13.11
Equitable Invest Corp	28.74	30.90
Equity Corp $3 pf	35.50	37.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.89	19.27
Fund Investors Inc.	21.22	23.25
General Capital	31.97	34.38
General Investors Trust	5.25	5.66
Group Securities Inc.		
Fully Admin Shares	6.78	7.46
Railroad Shares	3.87	4.05
Steel Shares	3.97	4.38
Incorporated Investors Tr.	20.23	21.75
Institutional Sec. Bank Group	.84	.93
Insur. Sec. Insur Group	1.02	1.12

†Keystone Custodian Funds.

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	29.43	S-1	...	25.36
B-2	31.19	S-2	...	13.51
B-3	21.74	S-3	...	9.97
B-4	10.86	S-4	...	4.48
K-1	18.33	K-2	...	20.73

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	20.50	
†oomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.40	
Manhattan Fund	8.87	9.75
Maryland Fund	4.40	5.00
Mass Invest Tr	20.61	22.16
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.14	10.90
Mutual Invest	10.24	11.19
Nation Wide Voting	1.22	1.35
New England Fund	11.92	12.85
Old Colony Tr Assoc	19.375	21.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.49	.54
Putnam Fund	13.46	14.47
Quarterly Income Shares	6.35	7.00
Railway & Light Sec	12.25	13.625
Railway & Light Sec pf	106.50	
Repub Invest Fund	3.13	3.44
Scudder Stevens & Clark	88.86	90.66
Spencer Trask Fund	13.61	14.51
State Street Invest	39.56	42.51
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.80
Wellington Fund	15.98	17.37

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.62	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.60	..
Diversified Tr C	3.55	..
Diversified Tr D	5.25	6.00
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.63	5.36
Nation Wide Sec	3.50	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.00	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.02	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.65	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.58	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.21	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.28	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.10	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.375	2.75
First Boston Corp	24.75	26.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m.
‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	112½	117½
Liberty Aircraft	13¼	14½
Piper Aircraft	7⅛	8
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8	9

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'Old Man Capital' in Retreat, But His Achievements Many

(First of two articles on "Old Man Capital")

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There seems no doubt that "Old Man Capital" is having a hard time of it these days—as if things had not been getting pretty hot for him even before the war. Some people say that we are seeing "the end of economic man" and others that we are already in a "managerial revolution." In the postwar planning fashionable in Washington, Old Man Capital is scheduled to do little but take orders, while the Government is to be all things to all men. "The capitalistic system," say the best thinkers, "is as outmoded in the modern world as a Knight of the Round Table in a machine shop. Production for profit is all through."

They may be right and Old Man Capital may be on his last ideological legs—just one of those historical anachronisms that refuse to lie down and pass out.

However, in his last days, there are a good many things he accomplished which his critics should not forget. And that is over and above his current achievements during his "final" days in World War II.

He produced the fastest advance in human history in the living standards of the common man. That was in the period between the Napoleonic Wars and World War I—the most bourgeois period in human history, and the only time in which the "economic man" (Old Man Capital) was on top of the world.

Real Wages Multiplied

During this great age of Victorian capitalism now in such disrepute, the "real wages" of the British workman multiplied several times. The essentials of life and some of the luxuries were made unprecedentedly cheap and plentiful for the average workman. At the end of the period the proletarian workman could provide himself with such food, clothing, shelter and amusement as at the beginning only rich people could afford. Mass production made is possible, but it was Old Man Capital who introduced mass production, and nobody else but he had ever thought mass production was worth while.

It seems strange that so much plenty should have been spread around while the Old man was on top of the heap, because even his university mouth-pieces agreed that his specialty was refined hoggishness, delicately called "enlightened selfishness." Except for a few "social-minded" capitalists like Robert Owen and Thomas Brassey, the "rugged individualists" of the Victorian era were not very lovable men. They were the Scrooges, the Jacob Marlines, the Soames Forsytes, the George Pontifexs, and the get-rich-quick Wallingfords. And in the life, they were the Rothschilds, the John D. Rockefellers, and the Commodore Vanderbilts, Dannie Drews, Jay Goulds and Pierpont Morgans of the era—figures more lusty than lovable. Their religion seems to have been mostly a Sunday affair. They knew little and cared less about economic theory, were ruthless to competitors and damned the public.

Wealth Filters Down

Yet somehow while they lorded it over society, "real wages" multiplied by six and working hours were cut nearly in half.

The enemies of Old Man Capital in his day, like Karl Marx, thought that under such sanctified greed the world would end up with the rich richer and the poor poorer until in the end a few bloated capitalists on top would face a sea of emaciated faces underneath, demanding bread and revolution.

But instead, though the rich got richer, so did the poor, and between the two there grew up a middle class of unprecedented size. And the "surplus value" or profits from technological advance somehow filtered down through the grasping hand and spread through society.

The reason the profits filtered through the grasping hand to the public seems to have been a simple one. It was not that Old Man Capital was soft-hearted or "social-minded." It was because he persisted in playing a game in which he was just as likely to lose as to win, and actually did lose about as often as he won. The winnings were called "profits," and the game was called the "Profit system." But the name was a misnomer and it fooled both friend and foe. It should have been called the "profit-and-loss" system. It was a game played in the hope of profit.

How Misconception Grew

Ironically, it was the friends of Old Man Capital who put the misnomer into circulation and wove the whole idiom of economic discussion around it. It was popularized by, of all people, the classical economists from Ricardo to Alfred Marshall who handled the semantics of nineteenth century capitalism.

From the shelter mostly of ivy-covered university walls, the Victorian professors mistook their friend the capitalist's hope of profit for actual realized profit. Then the Marxians, the Kropotkinites, the Socialists, the Communists and the Veblenites took up the idea, until to this day Old Man Capital is consistently debited with his profits but never credited with his losses.

The professors seemed to think that when a capitalist risked his money he was somehow assured of a return on it just as though he had put it into a government bond. With dead-pan lack of humor they labelled money sunk in brick and mortar and machines as "sunk capital," without realizing that likely as not, the owner of the sunk capital would himself be sunk shortly after.

To the professors, Old Man Capital was a Superman or financial Flash Gordon who risked all but always won. The Socialists simply added horns to the picture and painted in a new background, in such lurid colors as made the capitalist literally look like Satan.

(To be concluded)

New Sears Director

F. J. Moore

Manager of a group of six Sears, Roebuck & Co. stores in Detroit, elected to the board of directors, filling the vacancy left by the passing of Charles A. Walter.

Third of Output for Civilians Held Likely With Nazi Defeat

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Success of the Allied nations in the approaching invasion of Europe may turn more than a third of America's war production into the manufacture of civilian goods.

When Japan is the only major enemy left in the fighting, says Charles E. Wilson, War Production Board executive vice-chairman, 35 per cent of the productive capacity now tied up with war work will be available for peacetime production."

No Interference With War

But he added that, until Germany collapses, "only very limited civilian production will be possible." And there was emphasis on this point from Mr. Wilson's chief, WPB Chairman Donald Nelson who declared that the WPB was "not going to do one single thing that would interfere with the war effort."

The outline of production plans and aims was given at a meeting with the newly formed Automobile Labor Advisory Committee of seven C. I. O. and A. F. of L. leaders.

The WPB officials said the labor leaders conceded that plans for the eventual conversion of the automobile industry from wartime to peacetime production must be made now but agreed that civilian cars may not yet take their place on the assembly lines.

"We're not going to do this job in the interest of the owners of the plants," they were told by Mr. Nelson, "or in the interest of labor. We're going to do it in the public interest."

C. I. O. Proposals

The C. I. O. United Automobile Workers' representatives brought to the meeting a specific program of recommended policies for reconversion which included these steps:

The fixing of price ceilings on used cars;

WPB relaxation of orders limiting production of spare parts, batteries and garage equipment in order to "keep existing cars, trucks and buses in good repair" until new ones can be built;

WPB encouragement of automobile "reconditioning centers";

Initiation of a program to build civilian trucks and buses to meet essential wartime transportation needs;

Advance production of tools and machinery for reconversion;

Action to speed the disposition of government-owned machinery in automobile plants;

Establishment of a guaranteed weekly wage in the automobile industry covering the period of cutbacks, reconversion and layoffs;

Plan for a postwar 30-hour week in the industry.

C. I. O. Steel Union Membership 936,500; Assets $3,313,077

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The semi-annual report of the C. I. O.-United Steel Workers of America, a 64-page printed document, listed membership of 936,500 and net worth of $3,313,077, including $2,-174,313 cash.

The report, dated Nov. 30, 1943, shows steady growth of the union, both in assets and membership. On the same date in 1942 the union reported 725,625 members and assets of $1,774,900 including $1,415,-000 cash.

In the six-month period covered by the audit, the union collected $4,329,411 from initiation fees, dues and miscellaneous sources and refunded $1,152,634 to local unions. Excess of income over expenses amounted to $666,843.89.

The report, signed by Philip Murray, President of both the U. S. W. A. and the C. I. O., shows that the union, upon authorization of its international executive board, contributed $102,500 to the C. I. O. political action committee and that the U. S. M. investment in U. S. Government securities increased $300,935 during the period.

The union paid $227,708 per capita tax to the C. I. O. Expenses of negotiations and wage scale conferences amounted to $35,276. Publication of "steel labor" cost $72,329, and traveling expenses of officials and representatives were $78,161. The union paid $37,672 in social security taxes.

OPA Will Release 10,000 Cars in May

WASHINGTON (AP)—Maintaining this month's rationing quotas, the Office of Price Administration has authorized release in May of 10,000 new passenger automobiles and 12,000 new adults' bicycles to eligible purchasers.

In addition, regional reserves of 2,600 cars and 3,000 bicycles are provided.

On the basis of earlier OPA estimates, about 25,000 cars would be left in the ration pool when the May quota is released. However, a new inventory study being made is expected to show a somewhat larger number available.

Handy & Harman Elects

NEW YORK—At a meeting of the stockholders of Handy & Harman of Canada, Limited, held at the New York Office of the parent corporation, Mr. Thomas Gallagher, Assistant Treasurer and Manager of the Canadian company, was elected a director. Other directors elected were C. W. Handy, G. H. Niemeyer, R. H. Leach, H. W. Boynton, J. C. Travis and J. W. Colgan.

Chile Is Reported Developing Its Own Copper Industry

NEW YORK (AP)—Richard P. Butrick, economic counselor of the American Embassy in Chile, said that South American nation, fearful of a drop in U. S. copper purchases with the end of the war, is developing a copper manufacturing industry itself.

The intent is, Mr. Butrick said in an address prepared for a meeting of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, to meet local demand and build up an export business among other South American nations.

Outlining economic developments in Chile during the past decade, Mr. Butrick said the nation has been developing new manufactures and increasing output of scores of products formerly imported; including both industrial and consumer goods.

"One of the most active agents of Chilean development is the fiscal agency known as the Chilean Production Development Corporation, which maintains an office in New York City," he said. "It has lately shipped to Chile a complete cement plant, is constructing several hydroelectric plants, was instrumental in obtaining a copper wire plant, is now engaged in obtaining a steel mill and is conducting petroleum surveys in Chile. Plans are also under way to improve Chile's fishing and forestry industries."

Youngstown Sheet & Tube

YOUNGSTOWN (AP) — Shareholders of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., authorized directors at the annual meeting to issue up to 300,000 additional shares when and if directors feel additional capital is needed.

Bethlehem Net Up in Quarter To $1.61 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for the first quarter of this year totaled $6,432,538 compared with $6-228,693 for the corresponding period of 1943. This was equivalent to $1.61 a share for the common stock, against $1.54 a share in the 1943 period. Payment of the usual dividend of $1.50 a common share was voted by the board.

Results in the first quarter were after interest, depreciation, depletion and provision of $24,310,-000 for income and excess profits taxes. In the March quarter of 1943 profit was after taxes of $28,-880,000.

While net billings of the company were $17,000,000 higher than a year before at $449,252,573 for the first quarter, comparing with $432,715,168 in the 1943 period, net income before taxes was $4,400,000 lower at $30,742,538, against $35,-108,693, reflecting higher costs and reserves.

Eugene G. Grace, president, said unfilled orders on April 1 amounted to 1,663,000,000, compared with $2,109,000,000 at the beginning of the year. All of the reduction was in shipyard business, he said.

To date the company has delivered 332 Liberty ships, Mr. Grace said, adding there are "quite a few more" to come. He said not one of them had displayed any structural weakness.

Regarding the current steel wage hearing before a War Labor Board panel in Washington Mr. Grace said:

"This affects not merely wages in the steel industry but wage standards throughout industry and the outcome is bound to have a far reaching effect on the national economy. If there is any basic revision of wage rates in our industry I hope they will come right out in the open and call it that and not give it some other definition that would make it appear that the little steel formula still holds."

Subsidy Payment Rates Cut on Dairy Output May-August

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Food Administration announced that dairy production subsidy payment rates will be reduced 15 cents a 100 pounds on whole milk and 2 cents a pound on butterfat during May, June, July, and August.

The rates will be increased again in September for a period ending March 31, 1945. The payments are conditioned, the WFA said, upon congressional provision for administrative expenses.

The program, as now set up, is expected to cost between $300,-000,000 and $400,000,000 a year. The payments are being made, the WFA explained, to offset increases in dairy production costs since September, 1942, and thereby to encourage production and to maintain present ceiling prices on milk and other dairy products.

Rates during the next four months will range from 35 to 65 cents a hundred pounds for whole milk and 6 cents a pound for butterfat. The present rates range from 50 to 80 cents for milk and 8 cents for butterfat.

Beginning Sept. 4 and for the period ending next March 31, the rates will range from 60 to 90 cents for milk and 10 cents for butterfat.

Cotton Men Urge $60.50 Ton Minimum For Cotton Seed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Cotton Council has urged the War Food Administration to announce soon a program designed to assure cotton farmers at least $60.50 a ton for cottonseed, the nation's leading oil seed crop.

Failure to assure growers such a price will discourage, the council said, the picking of cotton and sale of cottonseed. The latter is an important source of food, cotton-seed oil is used in the manufacture of margarin, salad oils, shortening and other vegetable oil products, while cottonseed meal is used as livestock feed.

A statement issued by Rhea Blake, executive vice-president of the council, said a price of $63.50 a ton for the ginner or about $60.50 for the farmer would be in line with prices growers have been guaranteed by the WFA for other oil seed crops, such as peanuts, soybeans and flaxseed.

U. G. I. Declares Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—United Gas Improvement Co. has declared a dividend of 10 cents a share payable June 1 on stock of record May 15. The company reported this dividend is being paid out of the undistributed portion of 1943 earnings and therefore is not a distribution of capital.

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(Continued)

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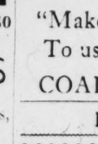

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NEW LOCATION
117-129 CENTRAL STREET
LOWELL, MASS.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
STORE-WIDE
E-O-M CLEARANCE
The Best Value of the Season

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

Friday and Saturday
Basement Record Days
at
Cherry and Webb's
Coats at $5-$7-$9-$11-$14-$16-$18

LYNN

Protect Your Furs from Summer Heat, Moths, Fire and Theft
Have them safely stored in our SCIENTIFIC FUR COLD STORAGE PLANT
The cost is but a trifle:
$3.00 Minimum for Fur Coats
$2.00 Minimum for Cloth Coats
Call LY 2-3737
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. LYNN, MASS.

DUPONT
SPEED-EASY WALL FINISH
DUPONT PAINT SERVICE STORE
162 Market Street

Youth World
Serving the South of Lynn
347 UNION STREET
Complete Children's Outfitters
Specializing in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If pennies count when Shopping you go, Come first, to JOSLIN'S where prices are low!
F. N. JOSLIN CO.
COMPLETE BANKING FACILITIES
Personal, Commercial and Collateral Loans • Regular Checking Accounts • ThriftiCheck Accounts • Register Checks • Savings Accounts
MIDDLESEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
Cambridge Everett Malden Stoneham

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant Street
Quincy, 1233 Hancock Street
Arlington, 663 Mass. Avenue
Waltham, 433 Moody Street

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

For 23 Years Malden's Outstanding
Children's Store
Now Showing
NEW SPRING FASHIONS
Moderately Priced
Complete Children's Outfitters from Infancy to 16 years.
B & S Children's Bazaar
99 Pleasant St. Malden, Mass.

COGGAN & SHERMAN
Hardware and Department Store
415 Main Street Tel. MAL. 4302

Sheep Dressing, 100 lbs.	$1.98
Vigoro, 100 lb.	3.70
Bone Meal, 100 lbs.	3.49
Fertilizer—5-10-5	3.49
50' Goodyear Rubber Hose	3.49
Clothes Reel, 5 line	7.98

ALBA'S BEAUTY SALON

Take part with the SPRING
get the LATEST COIFFURE
All Branches of Beauty Culture
52 Exchange Street Mal. 2235

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Melrose 3746-M. Hours: 12 to 2 p. m. Monday thru Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Highlands Contracting Co.
Carey ROCKTEX HOME INSULATION
In Winter, Save Fuel
In Summer, Keep Cool
Tel. Mel. 0203 Crystal 1595

MEAT STRETCHERS
Rice—Noodles—Eggs
Macaroni—Cereals
Spaghetti
ANDREWS' MARKET
510 MAIN STREET

"Keep It Under Your Stetson"
PRIOR
THE HABERDASHER, Tel. 2613-J, 517 Main St.

Powder Puff
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Permanent Waves Are Our Specialty
541 Main Street MEL. 0613

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

Women's and Misses' Wearing Apparel
Costume Jewelry

PATTEE CORSET SHOP
523 Main Street MEL. 2134

"FINE SHOES WELL FITTED WEAR LONGER!"
NEWHALL'S
Shoe Store
547 MAIN STREET

Flowers for Every Occasion
Say it with Flowers
Melrose Florist Co.
PHONE MEL. 1628 • 245 W. WYOMING

HIGHLANDS MARKET
It is a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Mel. 3638 441 Franklin St.

The GARDEN SHOP

GOSS FUELS, Inc.
FEED Victory Gardens with AGRICO
158 Essex St. Melrose 0794
AGRICO
The Nation's Leading Fertilizer

NEW BEDFORD

Make an Early Selection of Your
GIFTS for MOTHER'S DAY
At
HUTCHINSON'S
UNION ST.

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
Sand and Gravel Cinders
Second-hand Lumber
276 ELM STREET DIAL 3-3721

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

TABER'S INC.
234-238 UNION STREET
Central Market and Grocery
We carry the PURE WHITE CORN MEAL, GROUND in the OLD-FASHIONED BETWEEN STONE BURRS mentioned in recent editorial.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

WING'S
790 PURCHASE STREET
Beautiful Showing of
SPRING and SUMMER DRESSES
at Wing's
Make Your Selection from Our Display of Smart Styled Cotton Dresses

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.,
Furnish Your
Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Serving Room Open Daily
9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 6626.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHINGLES
Roll Roofing
Flag Stone
Insulating Materials
Lumber and Paint
OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 5 P. M.
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Avenue Big. 7997

Now's the Time to Get Your FERTILIZERS, SEEDS and GARDEN TOOLS
for That Victory Garden
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HARDWARE—KITCHENWARE
361 Centre Street BIGelow 8072

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS

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Gowns at Brookline 1391 Beacon St. Bea. 2092

CALL JOHNSON'S for Linoleum STA. 6560

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON'S
In the centre of Newton Centre
MISS AND MRS.
Smart wearing apparel
"Where friends and fashions meet"
843 Beacon St. Phone Las. 7400

NEWTONVILLE

Ruane Flowers
77 Walnut Street BIGelow 0600

Ye Olde Towne Bake Shoppe
Fine Baked Foods
315 Walnut Street LASell 4468

PITTSFIELD

Wear WALK-OVERS for STYLE and COMFORT
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Lab-Tested MILK
at no extra cost
Pittsfield Milk Exchange
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR TIRES
Our Modern Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
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Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 8258 631 NORTH STREET

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The Store for Men and Boys
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
STETSON—Hats—MALLORY
Florsheim and Wright Arch Preserver Shoes
Van Heusen Shirts—Interwoven Socks
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Permanent Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Wm. Langley
37 WEST ST. DIAL 7022

SHALETT CLEANERS and DYERS—
'Have Them Cleaned Right'
702 North Street
Tel. 5475

Skilsaw Electric Tools
Budgit Hoists — American Reductions — Gates V Belt Drives—Westinghouse Lamps —Minneapolis Honeywell Controls.
ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors 63 Eagle St.

MASSACHUSETTS

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9112. Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

2 days only
Fri. and Sat., April 28-29th
REMICK'S ANNUAL APRIL CLEARANCE
Real money-saving mark down in end of season's clearance of clothes for every member of the family.
- Men's Suits
- Men's Shoes
- Boys' Clothes
- Women's Skirts
- Women's Jackets
- Accessories

REMICK'S

QUINCY FUR SHOP
GRA. 8569
For Unexcelled FUR STORAGE
AT ONLY 2% BONDED
VAULTS ON PREMISES
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK
1249 Hancock Street

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
RALPH COAL COMPANY
33 WESTON AVE., WOLLASTON, MASS.
PRESident 0837

TEXACO
Batteries recharged. Brakes lined. Cars greased — oil changed. Free vacuuming of cars with grease and wash job.
Don Shea Service Station
664 Wash. St., Near Fore River Bridge

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL • COKE • LUMBER
Phone 0126, Reading, Mass.

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 5799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

TIRES—EXIDE BATTERIES
COLUMBIA-BUILT BICYCLES with Accessories, $29.75
GIFTS • KNICKKNACKS LAMPS
Here you will find the gift you had in mind for that certain spot.
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 DWIGHT ST., NEAR STATE STREET

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS
BRANCHES: 704 STATE ST., 826 SUMMER AVE. 144 MAIN ST., I. S. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

CROFT Flowers
suggests you hang a MAY BASKET
CALL 4-2195
393 DWIGHT STREET

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7204

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1812, 1 p. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 3-2107

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Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

HENLEY CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes
429 Moody St. Wal. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

WATERTOWN

MILK, CREAM AND EGGS
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
Watertown, Mass.
Tel. WAT. 3818
Dairy Products for Every Meal

WELLESLEY

Star Market Co.
Greater Boston's Largest Assortment of
QUICK FROZEN FOODS!
NOW POINT-FREE
Save Points! Save Money!
See Our Big Displays

24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown	Big. 3400
304 Walnut St., Newtonville	Big. 3400
333 Washington St., Wellesley	Wel. 2820
101 Highland Ave., Davis Sq., Somerville	

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 F. DIEHL & SON, INC. 1940

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

WINTHROP

SHIRLEY HARDWARE COMPANY
DUPONT Paints—Varnishes enamels
472 Shirley Street Ocean 2050

We extend a cordial welcome to the Winthrop readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
WESTCOTT'S MARKET
54 WOODSIDE AVE., WINTHROP CENTRE
OCEAN 2124

WORCESTER

DUPONT PAINTS
DUPONT PAINT SERVICE STORE
63 Mechanic Street

TATMAN & PARK
INSURANCE of All Kinds
See us for your 1944 Automobile Insurance
44 Front Street Dial 5-4341

FUEL OIL—"BLUE COAL"—COKE
BUY WAR BONDS
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street Dial 3-7281

EVERY WEEK IS BABY WEEK
at
THE CHILDREN'S SHOP
478 MAIN ST., OPP. CITY HALL
From First Day to First Date

Elizabeth Ollis
Expert Hairdressers
Hair Goods Sold
DIAL 4-7238
476 Main St., 3rd Floor, Opp. City Hall

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	T	A	R	S		B
O	▨	N	▨	A	B	A
R	U	G	G	L	E	S
R	▨	E	▨	I	T	S
E	L	L	E	N	▨	O
L	A	S	C	A	R	S
	M	▨	L	▨	E	
A	B	R	A	H	A	M
R	▨	I	T	A	L	Y
A	R	A	▨	M	▨	R
B	E	L	L	I	N	I
I	S	T	▨	T	▨	A
A		O	R	E	A	D

28

European Classified

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HOVE, Sussex—Comfortable bed-sitting room, breakfast, 30/-, other meals optional. Gas fire, ring. Quiet, nr. shops, buses, gardens. 108a, Lansdowne Place. Tel. 3032.

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 19 Cowper Road.

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H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Balcombe Ave. Hounslow Tel. Hounslow 0366

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SURREY—Posts open to willing workers with house, garden, livestock. Reference, etc., by post. Christian Scientists are welcome. Ewins, Monsal, Pirbright Road, Farnham, Surrey.

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HART & HOBBS, Ltd.
82, North Street, Brighton, Sussex
Gentlemen's complete outfitters, Tailors, Hatters. UNIFORMS. Ladies' Tailors.

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England

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FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. Tel. 2330 BATH.

L. B. YOUNG Ltd.
SHOE SPECIALIST
6, Argyle Street, Bath
STYLE with COMFORT

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Kean & Scott Ltd.
Invite You to Inspect Their Fine Selection of
OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE
108-110, Corporation Street
Birmingham

BOURNEMOUTH

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Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
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Tel. Southbourne 501

RELIANCE LAUNDRY LTD.
Paisley Road
Bournemouth
Tel. Southbourne 108

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
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Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
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for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700
Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate.
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Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
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GRACE BROS.
for all your RADIO and ELECTRICAL requirements
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Tel. Winton 1881

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CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room. ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

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BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24439
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 30787

SEE NEXT PAGE

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

ENGLAND

BRISTOL (Continued)

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
HASSELDINE 54 Whiteladies Rd. 21 Princess Victoria St Clifton

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DUNN'S at the MARKET SQ.
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV. 0042)
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REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
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Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
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LIMITED
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Boys' and Gentlemen's HOSIERS and Outfitters
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E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
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High Street, Bromley and Beckenham
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For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
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Phone Ravensbourne 2768

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ALLIN'S
for
PLUMBING, HOT WATER AND GENERAL HEATING
Repairs and Installations
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CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

SHIRERS & LANCES
FURNITURE
LINENS—FASHIONS
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 3061

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COALS and BOILER FUELS
supplied by
T. S. & C. PARRY
6, Station Approach, East Croydon
Phone Croydon 1369

VERNON G. KIRK
Jeweller
Silversmith, Watchmaker
Gifts for Every Occasion
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
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(Opposite Warwick Road) Tel. THO. 1935

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MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
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THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
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T. Johnson & Sons
Builders and Decorators
Elmbridge 2334 102, Brighton Road, Surbiton.

ENGLAND

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• Loose Covers and Curtain Makers
• Furniture and Furnishings
Kingston 1001

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Furs and Fur Coats
GEE NEPHEW
MARKET PLACE LEICESTER

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FERRIS LTD.
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Shopping Is a Pleasure at
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DRAPERS MINEHEAD
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Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

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Boots and shoes made to order.

A. E. Joy ltd
Grocer and Butcher
Hyde Road Corner, Paignton.
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY and SERVICE."

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Paignton
Phone 5686

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GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

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For Drapery, Outfitting and Millinery
HATS MADE TO ORDER
Chilprufe and Rational Underwear
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& Company, Ltd. 'Phone 3243
PLYMOUTH
for
VALUE in FASHIONS FABRICS and FURNISHINGS

Come to
Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
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New and Used Cars
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SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
HANDLEYS LTD. TELEPHONE 2041

ENGLAND

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Franco-British
LAUNDRY
HIGH CLASS LAUNDERERS
72, Station Road, Redhill
PHONE RED: 2304

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Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

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For
Binoculars, Magnifying Glasses, and other scientific instruments
Go To
JAMES A. BANNISTER
10, THE PARADE TEL. SUT. 3124

SUTTON COLDFIELD and LICHFIELD

Linda Holland Ltd.
HATS GOWNS
COATS FURS
44 Birmingham Road
Tel. Sutton 3337

SUTTON—Surrey
Outfitters and Tailors
DUGANS
invite you to visit their
LADIES' FASHION SALON
for
Clothing of Distinction
We specialize in ladies' tailoring.
24, High Street, Sutton

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
Frank Fast
5, 5 and 7 High St. TONBRIDGE Phone 93

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

TROULANS LTD.
1 STRAND, TORQUAY
(The only local address)
Suppliers of all types of Scientific instruments, magnifying glasses, barometers, binoculars, etc.
PHONE 3884
(Also Exeter, Honiton, Totnes)

HAIRDRESSING
For Ladies and Gentlemen
MAISON STEPHENS ET CIE LTD.
66, Union St., Torquay Phone 2609

BENDLE BROS.
Printers—Stationers.
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(Behind 62 Fleet Street)
TEL. 2431.

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House, Land, and Estate Agents
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(Also Victoria Street, Paignton)

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Fashion Drapers
House Linens and Dress Fabrics
Phone 2525 Waymarks LTD Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

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Wingrigs Ltd.
10, Oxford Street Tel. 2034
FASHION SPECIALISTS
Ladies' Outer Wear

WORCESTER

MILKMAID
MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
WORCESTER

WORTHING

JOHN K. HUBBARD LTD.
Everything for Feminine Attire
Worthing Telephone 1320

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Wide World

This Strange World

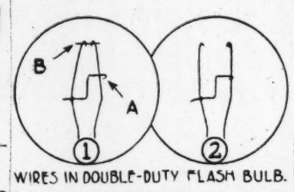
Nearco, pride of Cheveley, England, is perhaps the only horse in the world to have his own bomb-proof shelter. The fact that he's worth £65,000 may have something to do with it. Here Nearco is shown being led out of the shelter, which includes such things as air-conditioning and electric lights.

Did You Ever Wonder

How It is Possible To take Two Successive Pictures With One Flash Bulb?

An invention developed by John Aquilia, of Brooklyn, N. Y., makes it possible to take two pictures with one flash bulb. The accompanying simplified diagrammatic sketch indicates how this is accomplished.

The circuit for the first flash is completed by the top fusible wire, the bottom crosswire making no contact with the electrode. Touching off the flash disposes of the top crosswire, and a quick-acting switch prevents the pre-ignition of the second wire when the electrodes spring apart.



WIRES IN DOUBLE-DUTY FLASH BULB.

1. Lower crosswire at (A) not in contact with electrode (vertical wire) because electrodes are held together by upper fusible wire at (B).

2. Using the flash bulb once disposes of top fusible wire, allowing electrodes to spring apart, making contact with lower crosswire.

How Steel-Jacketed Holes Can Be Shot in Self-Sealing Plane Fuel Tanks?

According to A. J. De Camp, of Moline, Colo., it would be a good idea to shoot steel-jacketed holes into the self-sealing fuel tanks of enemy aircraft.

Shooting ordinary holes through the walls of such tanks doesn't cause much gasoline to escape, for the instant the gasoline starts to flow out it comes in contact with a special compound in the thick tank wall which then swells enormously, closing up the aperture and stopping the leak.

To keep the hole from closing up again after the bullet has passed through, Mr. De Camp suggests using special bullets equipped with tubular steel jackets within which the core or bullet proper fits rather loosely.

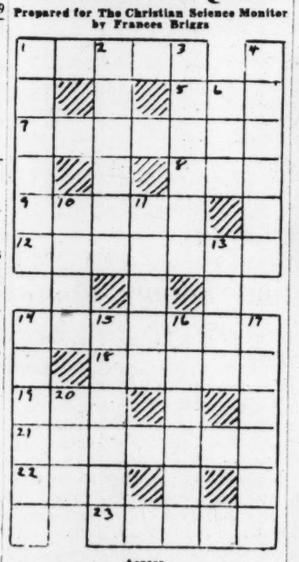
When the jacketed bullet strikes the tank, Mr. De Camp states that the tubular jacket would be caught and held by the tank wall, the lead core going on into the tank.

The steel jacket thus would serve as a metal drain pipe in the otherwise self-sealing fuel tank wall, through which the highly inflammable and all-important (to the aviator flying the plane) supply of gasoline would gush freely.

W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—The Milky Way is composed chiefly of what?
5—What is an Arab's loose sleeveless outer garment?
7—What fictional servant went to Red Gap?
8—Possessive pronoun.
9—What heroine of poem by Thomas Moore is "our hamlet's pride"?
13—What are East Indian native sailors called?
14—After what river pilot were plains of Quebec City, Canada, named?
18—What European kingdom forms a peninsula of southern Europe?
19—What is name of a southern constellation?
21—What was name of a family of famous Venetian painters?
22—Suffix.
23—In Greek mythology, what was a mountain nymph called?

Down

1—Who was Adam Bede's first love?
2—Heads of whom are subjects of a painting by Reynolds?
3—What would you call sailworks?
4—Bass singers are what?
6—Wager.
10—With what roast would you expect mint sauce to be served?
11—What is brilliancy of achievement or display greeted with acclaim?
12—Actual.
14—What is a great peninsula of southwestern Asia?
15—What is a celebrated island and district in city of Venice?
16—Descendant of Ham is called what?
17—What is an indefinitely large number?
20—A thing.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

That Help Problem

A high school typewriting teacher at a Dallas high school was asked to recommend a stenographer from her class.

"How much money?" asked teacher.

"She can start at $175 a month . . ."

Teacher took the job.

"Injunuity" Worries OPA

The mystery of the rapidly disappearing ration tokens has been cleared up in Madras, Ore. The OPA discovered that Warm Springs reservation Indians were converting them into decorative bracelets, necklaces, and ornaments.

Daily Anecdote

The Purpose of Learning

The erudite Dr. Evans, of Bristol, England, once offered to preach to a congregation of simple, unlettered farmers and workmen in a remote English village. The elders of the church feared that their people would not be able to comprehend the words of such a learned man, but finally agreed to receive him.

Observing after the sermon that the people seemed to be in a particularly happy mood, Doctor Evans sought to learn the reason for their cheerful attitude.

"Why, to tell the truth, sir," said one old gentleman, "knowing that you were a very learned man, we were much afraid we should not be able to understand you; but you have been quite as plain as any minister we have ever heard."

"Ay, ay," the Doctor replied; "you entirely misunderstand the nature of learning, my friend. Its design is to make things so plain that they cannot be misunderstood." Then he smiled and added, "Sir, you simply cannot imagine how much learning that requires sometimes."

Today's Quotation

Truth is the summit of being; justice is the application of it to affairs.—EMERSON

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dutton

"I can't remember when I last got a seat on the bus"

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

"My Secret Ambition," says Miss B. S., San Francisco, "is to have clothes like the wonderful one-hoss shay that wore out all over at once. No holes, no ripped seams, no buttons popping off, no mending, no waste. Of course there'd have to be a warning so the collapse would occur in a suitable place!"

* * *

"To eliminate that troublesome groping in the darkness for elusive movie seats, plus the disconcerting coming and going of patrons, I aspire to invent a system whereby customers would enter a well-lighted lower auditorium, seat themselves in elevator-type chairs and then press a button to ascend into the dimly-lit theater proper." The ingenious idea comes from D. P., Lowell, Mass.

"My Secret Ambition," confesses baseball fan J. W. O., Blacksburg, Va., "is to manipulate a microphone so that it would periscope its head out of the baseball diamond, wherever a heated argument between players and umpires arose, enabling fans to hear some 'picturesque speech' over the public address system, Probable result: Language censorship at ball games.

Don't Abuse Words

In spite of the fact that there are six telephone operettas in the office, massages delivered to my desk are invariably amphibious.

Alice said that she did not care for riding in the gorgonzolas in Venice because it is such a sedimentary pastime.—John B. Opdyke in "Say What You Mean."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Emergency Rations Only* By LE PELLEY

ON THIS EDIBLE PARACHUTE IDEA.... WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO EAT A PARACHUTE ??
YOU'VE HEARD OF DEHYDRATED FOOD! DISSOLVE A PARACHUTE IN WATER AND HAVE CARROT SOUP !!!
BUT WHY CARROT SOUP ?? NOT VERY MANY PEOPLE LIKE CARROT SOUP !!
NATURALLY-!! IF IT WERE CHICKEN SOUP PEOPLE WOULD BE EATING PARACHUTES RIGHT AND LEFT ....AND THAT WOULD SPOIL THE WHOLE IDEA !!!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Everybody's Welcome!* By RODGERS

PET SHOW
Readers included
Enter your pet too!
First Prize.
Membership in the Gloom Chasers
The Boss says you can enter the Pet Show too! Just send a photograph of he, she or it!
The Boss's Pet Show - One Norway St. Boston Mass.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Stormy Weather* By THE HAGERS

This morning consternation reigned. To Miss Jayne's plant it appertained.
This unknown species grew so fast It spread across the sail and mast.
A tangled mass of leaf and stalk Concealed the deck. You couldn't walk.
The sky grew dark. I heard a shout. "Avast!" cried Bill. "A waterspout!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Words for Peace

As Gov. Thomas E. Dewey comes daily closer to the Republican presidential nomination what he has to say about foreign policy becomes of increasing interest to the American people. Searching his speech to the American Newspaper Publishers Association for hints of his direction, they can come to only one sure conclusion: He gave small comfort to the extreme isolationists.

Actually Mr. Dewey went little farther toward defining his position. He reaffirmed the Mackinac Charter in slightly simpler terms:

> To organize in co-operation with other nations a structure of peace backed by adequate force to prevent future wars.

He rightly said that the American people are well agreed as to the general purpose outlined in these words. He also rightly said that words don't make peace. But the use of words to help people think beyond general purposes to specific methods can make peace.

Mr. Dewey is still meticulously refraining from using words for that purpose. He commended Secretary Hull for making a "statement of basic principles." Since Mr. Dewey is not technically a candidate, he is not technically obligated to be equally specific. But when he complains that the people have not been relieved of their "concern and uncertainty" about foreign policy, it is pertinent to ask whether he is doing all that he might to give them leadership and help them to weigh the alternatives of policy.

Wendell Willkie, Cordell Hull, Senator Taft, and Commander Stassen have gone beyond generalities. And it is in generalities that the isolationists see their hope. If they can hide under the word-blanket of the Connally resolution or the Mackinac Charter (or Mr. Dewey's version) until the necessities of wartime co-operation have passed, meanwhile seizing every opportunity to sow disunity among the United Nations, they may hope for public reaction and weariness to delay and block effective international organization. Only forthright, positive leadership to "wage peace" in Mr. Dewey's fine phrase will prevent a repetition of the tragic slump back into isolation that followed the acceptance of generalities in 1920.

How to Win Friends

Railroad men, particularly engineers, have a knack of making friends along the line. A toot of the whistle at some youngster astride a fence or a wave of a gloved hand to a motorist is the engineer's friendly way of saying, "Hi, there. How are you?" In this manner friendships have been formed between thousands along the "right of way" and the man at the throttle.

Now engineers have different methods of salutation. Some are able to render "tone pitches" on their whistles. Others "sound off" by sending squirts of steam through half-opened jets. Still others clang their bells.

But the New Haven suburban engineer who recently placed a corsage of pussy willows on the front of his grimy engine heads the class in popularity. Whether he knows it or not, his artistic act sent scores of commuters to work with the first early-morning smiles on their faces in months. At the same time he won for himself a host of new friends. And without even tooting his whistle once!

Be Kind to Them

"Be Kind to Animals Week" assumes a special significance in wartime when we are reminded anew of the services the far from "dumb" animals render to us humans. For among our warriors and war workers we must list: The Canine Corps serving on battlefields as relief bearers, sentinels, scouts, and even as Para-pups in the Air Service. The Feline Corps protecting a nation's food supplies. Cavalry mounts and the indispensable old Army mule. Cows, with the innumerable uses to which their milk, fluid and dried, fresh and sour, is being put. Yes, and even elephants pressed into transport and agricultural service.

Such are a few of the ways in which man's four-legged friends are helping to fight this war for a better world—a world in which perhaps nothing is quite so much needed as kindness and love. Let us make sure they are rewarded, and that all God's creatures share in the happier times ahead.

What's a Victory Gardener, who is also a member of the Audubon Society, to do when he sees a long-billed bird pulling up his sprouted peas?

More Effective Than Steel

Quite properly, the Federal Trade Commission rebukes a manufacturer of metal-covered Bibles who advertises the volume as "capable of deflecting bullets, shrapnel, or bayonets." The United States Army apparently has proved otherwise. But this is not the Bible's function. The Book is not a mere luck-piece, or a charm, nor is it a bulletproof vest. If a soldier sought a material suit of armor and the Bible covers would do the job, he could simply line his uniform with steel and throw the rest away.

The FTC refrained from commenting on the spiritual value of the Scriptures, but doubtless its members know the Word is meant to be read, not stuffed under the shirt. Reading the Biblical promises brings comfort, but, what is more, studying and understanding them bring protection. This has been proved in almost countless instances already in this war.

The man in uniform who has come to understand how and why "His truth shall be thy shield and buckler" is always safe. He is assured of the truth of the divine promises and dwells in a consciousness that is a thousandfold more effective than any plate of steel.

60,000 Tons of Bombs

The impact of the Allied air offensive against Germany cannot be measured in known terms. For here we are witnessing the writing of a new page in military history.

Employment of the airplane as it has been used against Germany since April 15 must rank in historical importance with the introduction of the Macedonian phalanx, the chariots of Darius, and Hannibal's elephants. Continuous night-and-day assault by a quantity of planes that in fire power must represent several full Army divisions roaming loose in enemy territory, blasting production, unsettling civilian routine and hammering at the will to resist with a weight of 60,000 tons of explosives is a development that remains dramatic and frightening even to those of this generation who have watched the evolution of this form of battle.

For every military offensive weapon there in time comes a neutralizing defensive weapon. Against the bomber there are fighter planes. Today Allied bombers are escorted by fighter protectors and the arithmetic of the Allied progressive attacks tells a story of failing fighter defensives.

There are, too, ground defenses, which is to say anti-aircraft batteries. The race between planes that will fly higher than guns can shoot is still on. For the moment the advantage still seems to be on the side of the planes, but the Germans have lately shown improvement in this quarter.

Full advantage of the weight of production and technology is now being seized by the Allies. If the headlines seem a bit monotonous to readers in the United Nations, you may be sure the news is not dull, not very reassuring on the other side. A single ton of bombs makes a great noise, shakes a quantity of earth, quavers many hearts, leaves a big hole. Multiply one ton by 60,000 and you have, certainly, a new era in military history.

Not a Great Loss

Great gobs of gloom envelop the New York night clubs, cabarets, society cafés, hotel supper rooms, and cocktail lounges, as well as the smoky dives generally known as "joints," because business has fallen off from 21 to 60 per cent on account of the new 30 per cent entertainment tax. The organized café and hotel owners are campaigning to have the tax reduced. One of the pleas is that men in uniform cannot afford to pay the tax.

Not many men in uniform—unless they are senior officers or fellows with rich wives of independent incomes—can afford supper club and cabaret prices to begin with. Certainly they can't go very often. The theory of the taxing authorities is that the crowd who can afford to pay night-club prices can afford the tax, too.

A night club has been described by a Broadway columnist as "a place where you get stiff to music." Certain theaters offer the same type of entertainment seen in most cabarets, but in the theater one can't stretch out his legs under a table and have waiters bring him drinks, or dance—if he has a partner and can stay on his feet. Many people enjoy an after-theater supper with music, but without noise, vulgarity, or drunkenness. Probably that still can be obtained, even if most of the night clubs find themselves taxed out of business.

Rapidly Being Plucked

Hammock: Travel Vehicle

By Roland Hall Sharp

The Christian Science Monitor's Latin-American specialist who recently returned from several months in the Southern Hemisphere

Travel in the interior of South America is no lullaby on the whole, but some of the miles can be covered in the rhythmic comfort of a hammock.

We first met the hammock as a vehicle of travel on the Beni River in one of the deep reaches of the Amazon Valley. Early that morning our party shoved off from Riberalta, Bolivia, on two diminutive river launches. Uninitiated as most of us were, we did not notice the iron hooks facing each other across the open pit where a temperamental engine occupied most of the deck space.

A veteran of river travel soon showed us the ropes, figuratively and literally, by pulling his hammock from a duffel bag and slinging it across the launch. Some idea of dimensions is given by this: The hammock had to be slung on the bias and with ropes tight-hauled at each end, to fit the narrow deck.

There was room for three or four hammocks. At least that is what we thought at the time. Later we were to learn that the Brazilian genius for hammock-rigging could easily make twenty fit into such a space, or more if really pushed to find room. For the hammock in Brazil is bed and couch to millions, whether traveling or at home. Some say the hammock originated in Brazil. That would be hard to prove, but early European voyagers found it here and reported it as a discovery, with sketched illustrations.

The English explorer Roger Barlow in an edition dated 1526 writes of the Amazonian Indians that:

"Thei be called bohiros and ther beddes thei calle hamacas, thei be made of coton after a net facion, and the one ende is tied with a corde at a post and the other ende at another post and so hangeth above grounde."

In the Amazon to this day the Brazilian word is hamaca. In the Northeast, a hammock is a "rede," pronounced with a strong hrrrr sound at the beginning. The northeastern State of Ceará exports 250 tons of hammocks a year.

We modern inner-spring softies generally look upon the hammock as something to loll in occasionally during summer holidays. Only the sailors among us use their hammocks as daily necessities. All through the Amazon Basin of Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela, the hammock has been replaced by beds only in part, mostly in cities. Rare is the hotel room in back-country towns that does not have hooks on its walls. Boats also are prepared for nocturnal unfurlings that crowd the decks, only to disappear soon after sunup.

Sleeping in a hammock is an art. The first night I tried it, all went well until I tried to get back into the thing in the dark. One instant I had hold of the edge, and the next I landed in a surprised heap, backward, on the tile floor. For security and comfort, the approach must be respectful, and the final posture slantwise to flatten out the deep bottom of the crescent.

Once you know how, hammock-snoozing has some points in its favor even compared with an inner-spring mattress. There is a feeling of floating, of swaying gently in the treetops, that carries through the night. On a boat, you are suspended in your own semi-gyroscopic stabilizer. Anywhere, a passing breeze or a bodily movement may impart a pleasing motion to the hammock. Give me one anytime in preference to beds you encounter in the interior. No wonder rhythm-loving Brazilians like their hammocks. Passing through even city streets, you see children before their bedtime swinging merrily, in rooms that open on the sidewalk. Easy to keep clean, economical, cool, the hammock no doubt has a long career ahead in these parts.

The luxury of lying in a hammock while tropical scenery unfolds along the river bank before you is made more enjoyable by knowing how few other facilities exist on board. Out of the air, almost, you draw cushions and a reclining deck chair. Then it all folds up as quickly.

What the hammock means to the poor at home or in their steerage travels is proportionally greater. During seventeen days of continuous voyage on a river boat, I saw one lad spend most of his time day and night in his hammock, singing and gay, when without the hammock he would have been plunked down on greasy and smelly cargo.

The scenes below decks present a crowding and interlacing of hammocks that tax even Brazilian ingenuity. At the risk of not being believed, I report that twenty hammocks, holding half again as many people including infants and children, were woven into one sample space I counted. This feat was accomplished in an open-air cube between decks and barely three paces long on each side.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

International Education

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If we accept the conclusion that one of the most important causes of war is lack of education and also wrong education, the solution to it presents itself—an International Office for Education, which will plan a universal education program for all schools in the world, with specific studies for each country to be taken in consideration.

This office should be led by the greatest pedagogues in the world without discrimination of nationality, race, religion, etc. All studies would be taught in a humane light, i. e., in the light of equality and friendship.

How can we persuade the Axis nations to agree to this plan of a universal education system? As already mentioned, it is evident that reaction comes as a result of depression. This rule applies to the anti-democratic countries, too.

As a reaction to the Nazi regime in Germany, we will have a democratic government there soon after the war. With such a government we could come to an agreement regarding our education system; and, once one generation only is educated in this way, the humanism will be rooted in their hearts, and it will then develop by itself.

There are several international institutions, such as the International Labor Office, which work satisfactorily, although in restricted scales; and I believe that good will and extensive work will bring the creation of an education office which will be more successful and more universal.

Tel-Aviv, Palestine — ISRAEL FELDMAN

"Japan Current"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

And now, while all the map-changing goes on, would it be possible for the savants to listen to a plea, humble though it be, and do something about the Japan Current? When we say "Northern Lights," what a lift! What a glow! Only to think of the Gulf Stream is peace and joy. No personality, no nationality, no racial slant—just a wonderful bit of word felicity. And Niagara Falls, Cape Horn, Cape of Good Hope, the Rocky Mountains—we can all think of many instances where inspiration took a hand, and we happily enjoy the happy result.

Beside these examples, we can see what "Japan Current" looks like!

Hollywood, Calif. — MARY ROSS

"How Much Is 4½ Billion?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading the editorial entitled "How Much is 4½ Billion?" showing how much fighting equipment could be paid for by the amount spent on intoxicating alcoholic beverages, I had to acknowledge same and express my gratitude once again for the courageous stand taken by your paper in regard to this matter. The figures mentioned by you were staggering and should make a lot of people think. The article was timely inasmuch as the night clubs are "worrying" how they can pay the Government's high tax and still remain in business.

(Mrs.) ETHEL MCCARTHY

West Orange, N. J.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mr. Dewey Succeeds at Not-Running

An Intimate Message From New York

By Roscoe Drummond

Governor Dewey did not disappoint the numerous Washington correspondents who came to New York to listen at firsthand to his widely heralded address to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association Friday night.

Governor Dewey said very little very well, and by adding what he didn't say to what he did say there emerged a fair budget of political information. To wit:

1. It is now evident beyond doubt that Mr. Dewey does not intend to lift his own voice to an audible whisper to avow his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination. When he did not utilize the resonant, national sounding-board of the famous A. N. P. A. banquet—with virtually every newspaper proprietor in the country in his audience—to do so, it was plain he had weighed the propriety and wisdom of openly declaring his position, and decided against it.

One can fairly see how Mr. Dewey looks at it. If he found it good not to speak out when there was appreciable doubt that he would get the nomination, he would hardly be persuaded of the value of changing his tactic now that there is hardly any doubt that he will get the nomination. Actually, it would seem that the Governor has added a new term to the language of American politics. With a certain exactness he says that he is not running for the Republican nomination, but this negative phrase doesn't do justice to Mr. Dewey's positive personality. Unconsciously, perhaps, he has, in his audible silence, waved a new word into being and with even greater exactness it can be said that Mr. Dewey is actively—and very successfully—not-running for the Republican nomination.

* * *

He continued to not-run in his address Friday night and added another lap or so to his lead over the also-runners.

2. His address was anticipated as a long-awaited disclosure of his views on foreign policy, and while he did not choose to amplify any positive postwar peace proposals of his own, he decisively disvowed political isolationism.

There was nothing anywhere in his entire speech—obviously a carefully prepared utterance—which could give any comfort to the iso-nationalists of his own party of the Chicago Tribune-Gerald Smith-Ham Fish pattern who have argued after as well as before Pearl Harbor that Nazi aggression in Europe meant nothing to the United States.

In spirit and in substance, explicitly and implicitly, Governor Dewey proclaimed his full adherence to the proposition that "unprovoked aggression against a freedom-loving people anywhere is an attack upon the peace of the whole world, and that in the future America must wage peace as America is now waging war.

* * *

It has to be admitted that thus far Mr. Dewey had been unable to shake off his isolationist supporters who have appeared either to misunderstand him or to disbelieve his conversion to full-bodied international collaboration. On the basis of Friday night's speech there is no comfortable home for the isolationists in Mr. Dewey's camp unless they have reason, not evident to others, to think his execution of foreign policy would be what they would like.

3. On the positive side, the Governor was forthright in his statement of objective: "To organize in co-operation with other nations a structure of peace backed by adequate force to prevent future wars." He felt sure that Americans of all parties and all political views were united in supporting this objective.

Mr. Dewey left uncharted how and when he would set about to begin to realize this objective, and while he approved a "durable cohesion" between Britain, Russia, China, and the United States, he refrained from commending any early formation of a United Nations council. It is, perhaps, suggestive that Mr. Dewey felt that the "tragic error of 25 years ago" was that we "drew up a treaty and then forgot about it," when the real tragedy was that we never accepted the treaty in the first place. He held that the "central error in 1919 was the false assumption that words would create peace," when the central error wasn't lack of peace machinery but lack of American participation in the peace machinery. There were more than words missing in 1919. America was missing.

Governor Dewey commended a "flexible" approach to peace policy and therefore delivered a flexible speech.

"Remember Jasper"

The lady with the broken toaster in her hand looked around the cluttered little shop impatiently. The electrician was evidently out, but had left his shop door open. She gave a loud "Ahem" and started toward the door to the workroom beyond. There was a sound of running feet and a woman came in at the rear door, taking off her apron as she did so.

"So sorry I didn't hear you, I just ran upstairs to put our potatoes in the oven. I'm trying to help Jim, he hasn't had anyone since last summer. He ought to be back soon, went down to one of the big houses on the Point. Oh, there he comes now—I hear his car out back. Just have a seat—"

Jim's wife turned quickly, stepping over piled-up boxes of light bulbs and threading her way between floor lamps of all sizes. The lady went back to the outer shop and sat down in the only chair available—after she had removed an iron and electric clock from the seat. From the workroom came the bang of a door and the indignant tones of a clear, decisive voice.

"You know what they wanted?" the voice demanded. "Those people had burned out every fuse in the house because they were using big electric heaters too big for ordinary fuses to carry the load. And when I went down to the cellar, didn't they have about thirty tons of coal down there! What's more, I opened the wrong door at first—into a closet filled with canned goods from floor to ceiling! I'll report them—see if I don't. I didn't put in any fuses for them, either—the kind they'd need are against the law for private homes. I just told 'em what I thought and believe me I said plenty! Call themselves Americans!"

There was a clatter as the electrician dropped his kit of tools. His wife's voice came in soothing tones.

"There's a lady waiting, Jim, wants her toaster fixed. Do calm down, not everybody's like those people—remember Jasper!"

The electrician and his wife came into the outer shop, looking apologetic.

"Sorry to keep you waiting," he said shortly, taking the toaster from the lady and examining it. "Afraid this can't be fixed, but I'll try and pick up a second-hand one for you tomorrow."

The lady smiled at him in friendly frankness. "What I want to know," she said mischievously, "is—who is Jasper?"

The electrician's frowning face cleared and a warm light came into his eyes.

"Guess you heard me explode out there!" he said with a grin. "Jasper—well, he's the high-school boy who helped me last summer—and the best helper I ever had. He's a colored boy, smart as a whip and happy as the day is long. He kept this shop shipshape, not the way it is now—I don't have time. He'll get somewhere, that kid. Won a scholarship to Tuskegee and hitchhiked all the way to Alabama last fall. Making good grades, his mother tells us. You ought to see her—she's the quaintest little wisp of a woman—Queenie by name. She washes for folks and sends money to Jasper to live on. He's promised to build her a little house some day and all she'll have to do is sit on the front porch and rock. He'll do it too—he's got the brains and energy, if he gets half-a-chance."

"He's what I call a real American," the electrician's wife added earnestly; "not like that family down at the Point! But we've kept you waiting a long time, I'll phone you about the toaster tomorrow."

The lady smiled warmly at the couple as she turned to leave.

"I didn't mind a bit," she told them. "It isn't every day I hear about a real American like Jasper."

INES MACAULAY

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Power to Maintain Them

You cannot possibly have a broader basis for any government than that which includes all the people, with all their rights in their hands, and with an equal power to maintain their rights. — WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON (1805-1879).

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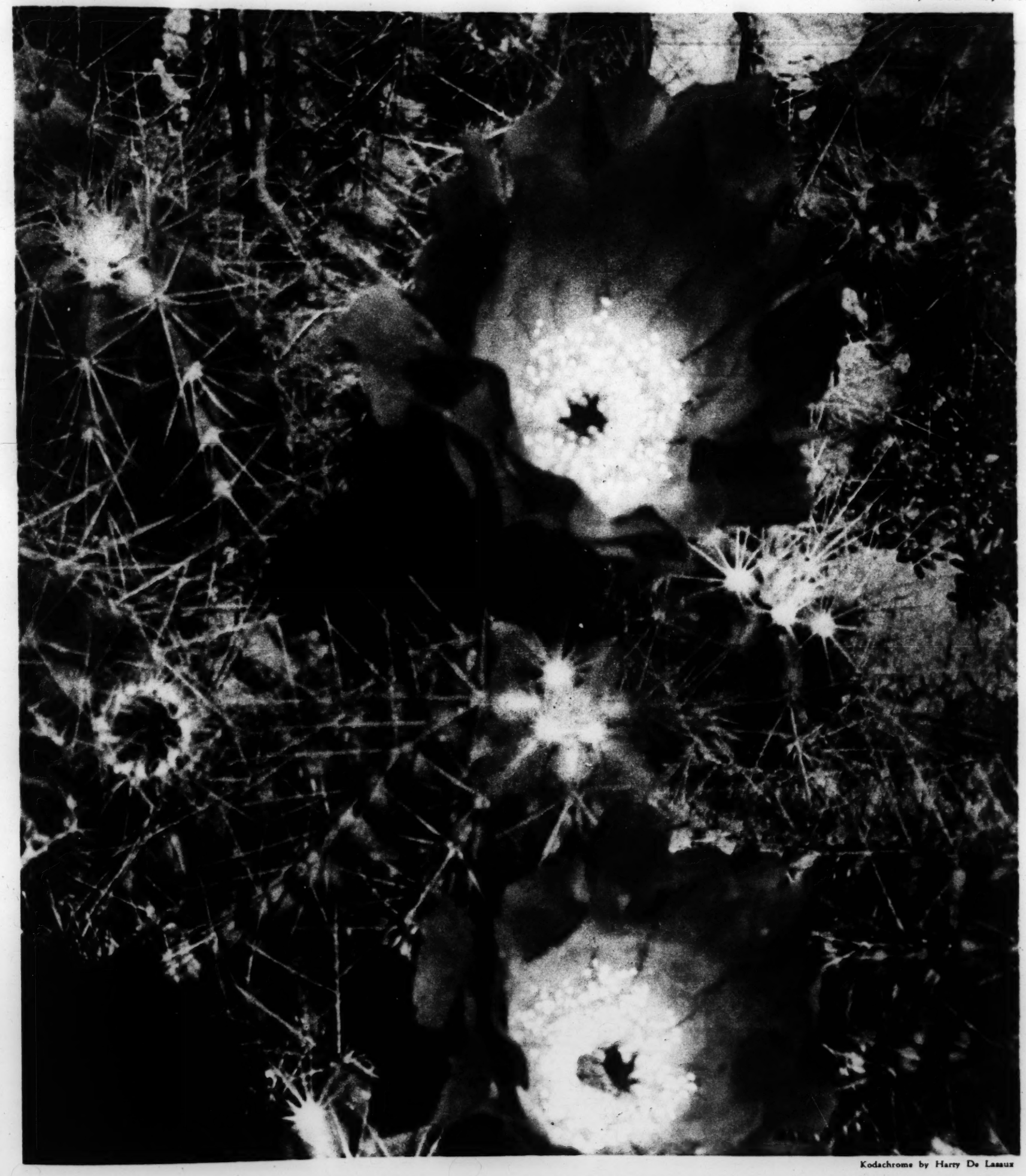
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, APRIL 29, 1944*



Kodachrome by Harry De Lasaux

DESERT BEAUTY—This Echinocereus Grows Close to the Ground, But Its Exquisite Pattern and Color Are Quick to Catch the Eye—See "Flowers of the Desert," *Page 4*

Win the Peace at Home - - - - - *By Robert R. Mullen* - - - - - - **Page Two**

Win the Peace at Home

By Robert R. Mullen

CHESTER BOWLES

FRED M. VINSON

Can Americans Raise Their Voices Loudly Enough to Keep Congress Anti-Inflation? House Members Are Shown Being Sworn In to Protect the Public Interest

BERNARD M. BARUCH

JAMES F. BYRNES

THE WAR must be won on the battlefield, but the peace can be lost at home. We've a little special job to do, and this is the call to arms.

* * *

The mono-rail subway from the Capitol was jammed with Senators and Representatives hurrying to a hastily called meeting of legislators from strawberry-growing states. There was a certain intentness about them, and not the sort you might expect of men heading for strawberries and cream.

The hearing-room was packed. A strawberry grower, with a voice as Southern as Patrick Henry's must have been, came to his peroration: "If a price ceiling is placed on our crop it will cost us our farms and reduce us to ruin!"

Upstairs, in the blue and white, marble and crystal hearing-room of the Senate Banking Committee, a slightly less hectic atmosphere prevailed, although flash-bulbs were popping and Senators were self-consciously adjusting their ties. Chester Bowles, chief of the Office of Price Administration, was firing the opening gun in the campaign to get the Stabilization Act renewed. It expires June 30.

In just about the best report on the true state of the Nation that Washington has heard in many months, Mr. Bowles, a product of Yale and Wall Street, and who has as a New York advertising executive doubtlessly written his share of ads supporting private enterprise and the "American way of life," was telling the Banking Committee that OPA ceilings, with all their regulations and restrictions, have saved American consumers not less than $8,000,000,000, and have reduced the over-all war costs, which American families must pay, by as much as $767,000,000,000. That's more than $1,800 a family saved. And if OPA, supported by Congress and the President, continues, the savings continue.

He mentioned rent control, and the protection afforded fixed income families, and said industrial leaders had told him rent control was a ponderable factor in limiting restless movement of workers. Mr. Bowles conceded that wholesale prices have risen 38 per cent since 1939, but pointed out that during a similar period in the last war, wholesale prices soared 103 per cent. Butter during the last war sold for 78 cents a pound; eggs reached 90 cents a dozen. Out of the total war cost of $32,500,000,000, it was estimated $13,500,000,000 represented inflated prices. OPA is on the job to see that it doesn't happen again.

While all this was happening up at the Senate Office Building, word was slipping out of the White House that some other people had better go up the Hill, too. And to startled leaders in both the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. camps it suddenly dawned that the President meant them. "Going up the Hill" in Washington parlance means going to Congress, and that has been an unfamiliar trek for labor leaders most of these 11 years of the New Deal.

The farmers have gone to Congress. Sometimes, with their Farm Bloc, it has almost seemed they owned Congress. But labor has gone to the White House. Sometimes, with their millions of votes, it has almost seemed as if they owned the White House.

What had happened was simply this: War Mobilizer Byrnes and Economic Stabilizer Vinson, backed by Bernard M. Baruch, who holds no official title but who is really the animating thought behind the whole anti-inflationary effort, had finally concluded, and had convinced the President that there could be no real stabilization while labor surged one way and farmers churned another. The whole fight against inflation was imperiled, the strawberry meeting was just a sample of the farm pressure building up; both the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. had declared open war on the War Labor Board's "Little Steel Formula," which allows them increases of but 15 per cent above Jan. 1, 1941, levels to compensate for rising living costs—costs which the Government admits have been up 23 per cent, and which labor insists have actually risen 43 per cent.

The labor picture was complicated by the fact that John L. Lewis had wrested from Secretary Ickes and the WLB wages that seemed to exceed Little Steel. So had the railroad workers, from another Presidential committee. This naturally left A. F. of L. and C. I. O. leaders under immense pressure from their members to deliver, too. Both these potent groups meant business. If a wage line was to be held, something dramatic must be done.

* * *

That was the moment the Senate Banking Committee began to think about renewal of the Stabilization Act, and the President's high economic command suddenly remembered that, in a moment of Congressional doubt whether the President would really establish a wage line, a stipulation had been included in the law that wages should be stabilized as of Sept. 15, 1942. So, nothing could be more natural than that word should slip out of the White House that labor should really take its case to Congress.

It's a good trick, if it works. It takes the President out from under labor pressure in an election year; it transfers the heat to Congress, where, for the first time, a more responsible and balanced view must be taken of the whole fight against inflation.

* * *

Now, this is where our call to arms comes in. The danger is that these sharp pressures of one group or another, irked by economic controls, will be exerted in an atmosphere where the neutralizing pressures of the general public interest are not so vividly present. During the strawberry hearing, for example, growers were moaning prices of 40 cents a pint, which means prices of better than 80 cents a pint in Boston retail stores. And the growers were actually wringing tears from the Congressmen. As somebody remarked, "There wasn't a consumer in the room."

There's the danger. Powerful farm interests will be on the Hill asserting there is chaos under the ceilings and shouting down the idea of taking subsidies instead of higher prices so that wage lines can be held. The labor people will paint distressing pictures of the sufferings of their people, though they will probably admit the workers are getting more than ever before. And the farmers and the labor leaders will have the headlines.

In such an atmosphere can the Economic High Command, Mr. Bowles, and the various agencies involved rally such a preponderance of public support behind all the sundry controls that make price ceilings possible that they can offset these pressures?

They can if the people really understand the vitalness of what is being attempted. This fight against inflation on the home front may come to occupy as many pages in the history books of the future as the details of the actual fighting.

It is a historic fact that, second only to the inflictions of the battlefield, the barbarities of inflation hurt a people most. The grisly stories of Europe after the last war confirm that. The tragedies of the "Continentals" and "Greenbacks" of American wars still have colorful meaning in our contemporary vocabularies.

But America today must take an even more serious view of inflation than of just the hardships at home. For while most Americans think of inflation in terms of chewing gum at 50 cents a package, and while a few even toy with the notion that just a teeny bit more inflation might be fun, the sober fact is that in so thinking and so toying they are inviting another war on themselves.

That's a dramatic statement, but the proof is available here to even the most amateur economist:

The United States will inevitably be the chief supplier nation in the postwar world. If the American domestic economy is inflated, it will mean that the impoverished, deflated Europeans and Asiatics must further deplete themselves in buying at high American prices. Concomitantly, it means that Americans must block out the products of cheap foreign materials and labor to protect high-priced goods made at home. That means tariffs, tariffs mean the whole cycle of restricted trade, nationalism, frictions, war. Examine, even cursorily, the record of the past two decades and deny that pattern.

For the last few months, Mr. Baruch has been giving callers at his Hotel Carlton suite a little pamphlet, which he had printed. It is a compilation of his wartime economic views. Pulling you to his side, he opens the little book carefully to page 13, the last paragraphs, and invites you to read:

"When peace comes, as it eventually must, what will be our position at the peace table and in world trade? If ours is a high price structure, the lean and gaunt nations, which have learned to do without, even if defeated, will be able to undersell us in the markets of the world. The economic and social dislocations that would result in this country might destroy all of the freedoms for which we say we are fighting.

"With a low price structure, America can hold her own and demand as a price for economic collaboration just terms of peace.

"If we have such a low price structure, we can insist upon living standards everywhere being raised so that our own shall not be destroyed, and we shall not be forced to undersell everybody. With higher living standards and wages, the purchasing power for fuller world trade will be provided. What greater preventative for war can you effect?"

There, in a nutshell, is the stake. Will it be possible to lift Congressional debate above all the pettifogging criticism and pursuit of selfish ends that have thus far cluttered up and limited the fight against inflation?

The answer lies in how widely Americans understand the stake, and upon how loudly they can raise their voices above the dissident clamor in Washington.

[Photos on this page from Harris & Ewing, Associated Press]

Who Controls the Plains Controls the Continent

THE PATTERN of the future is now being formed on the battlefields of Europe. Already it shows a shift in control of the vast food-producing areas of the continent. Of these areas three stand out: The coastal region of Germany, the fertile plains of Hungary, and the steppes of the Ukraine, with their rich black earth. There is an old cry that who controls the plains controls Europe.

Germany in 1939 possessed one and dominated another. By 1942 she had all three. For in response to Hitler's call the Nazi armies had rolled into Russia, occupied the Ukraine, and brought within their orbit a large sector of territory from which millions of inhabitants of the U. S. S. R. obtained their sustenance.

Hitler knew the value of the granaries, and made reference to them on more than one occasion. Long before the war—actually on Sept. 12, 1936—he said in a speech at Nuremberg:

"If I had the Ural Mountains with their incalculable store of treasures in raw materials, Siberia with its vast forests, and the Ukraine with its tremendous wheat fields, Germany and the National Socialist leadership would swim in plenty!"

From then on his objective was clear. He organized, drilled, and laid plans for the propitious moment. Then he struck.

Russia was unable to check the onrush. It was not sufficiently organized to defend itself against the colossal Nazi military machine. Its tactics were designed to delay the Axis advance until it had time to set up countermeasures. With incredible speed it moved its factories behind the Urals. But it could not move the great Ukrainian wheat fields. A scorched-earth policy was adopted. The fields were laid waste, barns were burned, but the Ukraine fell into Axis hands.

Then came a historic change. Russia moved into offensive action. Help came from the outside. The mounting Soviet forces unleashed countless men in a bitter struggle to throw back the invader. In a relentless series of drives the aggressor was pushed into the marshes and into the sea. The fertile plain was liberated.

Russia now has the Ukraine in its pocket.

Hungary, once the granary of central Europe, is going or is gone from Hitler.

Only the level German Hinterland remains. And that is threatened by a mighty array of forces massed and ready to act.

Getting enough food for people to eat has been called the most compelling motive of wars through the centuries. The significance of the food-producing areas therefore cannot be overestimated.

The breadbasket of Europe is rapidly passing into new hands. **W. W. C.**

Here Come the Poles

(A Mexican Experiment)

By Eric P. Kelly

Starting at Upper Right and Reading Down: Old Hacienda Mill Was Converted Into a School for 700 Children; Off by Mule Trolley for an Afternoon in Leon, Nearest City; a Jewish Group Among the Refugees; Children Stand in Line for Shoe Repairing; and School Class Under the Arches

When Hitler made his outrageous demands upon Poland, he set every Polish heart on fire in opposition to things Prussian.

In Poland I had done relief work after the First World War. I had taught in their old university in Crakow. I had visited the country many times, and I realized, too, all that they had done in helping to build up our civilization, here in America. So, when the chance came to help with the work of establishing refugee camps, I leapt at it. There were so many refugees—everywhere!

Those in Asia were the most remote. Where could they be settled until after the war? In great numbers Poles were taken here and there out of regions which had scarcity of food and gathered temporarily in a port in India. Some of them had trudged thousands of miles—some had escaped from the Nazis, leaving behind friends and relatives, and of course all property and papers. Some had found a refuge in Russia, had been helped by the English, had traversed Iraq and Iran—and here they were in English hands, safe for the time being.

But their places of refuge seemed temporary. There was lack of opportunity, lack of privacy, and schools were hard to establish for the thousands and thousands of children. Where then is a better place? South Africa? Yes, some went to South Africa. But perhaps there is some country in the New World that will invite them, that New World which to them was always agleam in romantic dreams. Who in the New World. . . . ?

Mexico! President Camacho made the offer to Premier Sikorski, that brilliant general who had fought in so many Polish campaigns and had become a symbol of hope to a scattered nation. Sikorski, the leader who had come to power after Beck, gladly accepted a New World asylum for his people, and soon the Poles were on the way. Mexico had designated some old haciendas for them, haciendas vacated after the breaking up of large estates and used only as temporary quarters for farmers, or storehouses for grain or garlic. Diplomatic missions visited the old estates and the choice of the Mexican and Polish governments fell upon the hacienda of Santa Rosa, near the shoe-manufacturing city of Leon in the state of Guanajuato, some 200 miles northwest of Mexico City. The site has an elevation of about 5,000 feet. Located in the midst of a fertile area with plenty of water, Santa Rosa became an experiment in settling refugees, and in international co-operation as well. Both British and American eyes were watching.

* * *

And so, the first 1,500 Poles streamed in, after thousands of miles of travel by land, and some 14,000 miles by water, across the Pacific, and down to the quiet city of Leon.

Mexican hospitality beamed. Trains were met by delegations, carrying flowers and food, a band played, Mayor Guillermo Vera of Leon furnished busses to transport the refugees to their camps. The social and church societies of the town had been busy all week preparing the first welcoming meal. Mexican citizens came forward with offers of trucks, cars, all kinds of entertainment, clothing, and even money.

I can never describe my emotions at first meeting with them. Here they were, the same kindly, brilliant, much-suffering people, just as I had known them in Poland. Men above army age or disabled by wounds, for all Poles of military age are in some army. Men from cities and little farms, men clutching at papers showing military records, proudly.

Such baggage. Boxes, suitcases, rolls, blanket-wrapped bundles. One man staggers off the train beneath a treasured feather bed he has lugged partway across Siberia. Charcoal-burning flatirons are seen, a bird cage or two, a few muskets, some pike-shaped poles for flags; old shoes, probably the gift of some New Zealander, gathered en route, strung together like mushrooms in a Polish market and hung about necks. From above, one looks over a vista of Indian sun helmets, but there are scattering war helmets, dented and far removed from G. I. marching. Conversing quietly, or singing, they form in companies.

Girls and women come staggering with their impedimenta. Clothes of the issue of 1939, with hats to match. Young children are carried in arms, but the majority of boys and girls are lined up in companies with commandant, teacher, and nurse for each group. Splendid organization and watchful care, from those old enough to wear Boy Scout or Girl Scout costumes, to those who toddle and refuse aid. Well may they toddle, those boys with the little, round, shaven heads—they with the girls behind them number more than 300, and they are the pride of Poland. Their own names they don't know in many cases. What will be the new names in the new Poland, I wonder? Certainly the good old earthy Polish names, I hope (like our own Smith and Jones), with lots of Lucia's and Stas' and Wladislaw's and Kuba's.

* * *

A temporary camp for the first group, and then the permanent settlement is ready. The old hacienda had held from 300 to 500 people. It now must be made ready for 1,500. The roofs had to be repaired, rooms plastered and painted, new artesian wells sunk, new plumbing and sewerage installed, and then some 100 or more dwellings and dormitories had to be prepared in the course of a few weeks.

I was merely an "adviser and observer," but there was too much work for everybody for me to indulge in such luxurious occupations. There were supplies to be gotten, materials, scarce in time of war, to be obtained. Arrangements made for cooking, lighting, heating, telephones, transportation, schools, kitchens, dining rooms and all.

Soon Santa Rosa became a place of life again. The children ran and shouted in the patios. Pan Felix Sabota, from the Ministry of Education in London, soon had an old mill transformed into a school that would hold 500 students at a time. New clothes, new shoes, began to appear. Excellent Mexican food, with plenty of meat and plenty of fruit, began to dispel the underfed look of many, and peace at being settled in quiet quarters soon spread over the community.

And never mention again those little figures of Mexicans in jeans and sombreros sleeping against a wall. I never saw such good workers. It took 250 of them laboring constantly to get this old hacienda into condition, and they did an excellent job. And while the Polish, Mexican, and American governments were interested and contributed their share, the chief of the builders was a man of Dutch stock. A picturesque figure he was, this Hector Snyman, son of a General Snyman in the Boer Army who

(Continued on Page 13)

"Jam on Their Bread"

By Melita Spraggs

Illustrations by Eileen A. Soper

Five-Year-Old Moyra, Sponsored by an American Air Force Squadron, Is Presented Her "Wings" When She Arrives at Airfield Clad in a Kilt

WHILE GROWN-UPS are breaking down traditional "reserve" toward Uncle Sam's forces in Britain, youngsters leap right onto shoulder-riding and smile their way to stamp-swapping terms. Doughboys are quick to respond, first in cake and candy distribution, and later by more substantial help.

Under a scheme inaugurated by their newspaper, Stars and Stripes, Americans in Britain are digging into their pockets deep and often to provide what they call "jam on the bread" for 355 war orphans. These children are getting "extras" to the tune of $80 yearly from a doughboy's pay packet. In practice this means such things as bicycles to ride to school, new school clothes in which to live up to a scholarship or free grant, school fees where family incomes have been reduced through war conditions, and textbooks which could otherwise only be bought at the risk of reducing family larders.

The doughboys find the money, nearly $180,000 to date, while American Red Cross and social workers from British charity organizations co-operate to select the most suitable children from an orphan "pool."

"Lay it on the line all at once and you can pick the color of hair and eyes and the sex and type of youngster you and your unit wants to sponsor," the Stars and Stripes told G. I.'s. "We'll provide a picture of the youngster and regular reports of progress. If you can't subscribe the full amount, send in what you can."

G. I.'s have taken up their new responsibilities with enthusiasm. Money has consistently flowed into the offices of their newspaper. But these Americans were not satisfied just "to give to a fund." One and all wanted to see the children to whom they were new uncles.

Sponsored children have on many occasions visited the adopting units as guests of the camp commander and his men.

Joan, for example, was brought from Glasgow, Scotland, to visit her sponsors in England at her "unit's" expense. She left the camp dressed in a new "uniform" complete with first sergeant chevrons, and loaded with gifts.

And there is Barbara, now a lieutenant colonel of Engineers, who was met at the railway station and escorted by three motorcycles, a peep and a jeep, into the near-by camp, riding proudly aboard one of Uncle Sam's armored cars. With ceremony fit for a queen, Barbara later stood with the staff of her regiment while it passed in review, then dined with the men at the regimental mess. Barbara has a promotion coming up soon, her "uncles" claim. But in typical American Army fashion they are making her "sweat it out."

Serving with a troop carrier squadron in the U. S. A. A. F. is a new plane, "Lady Moyra." It was christened in approved fashion by squadron sweetheart, five-year-old Moyra. Miss Moyra arrived at the field for the ceremony dressed in a tartan kilt and accompanied by her mother. There she was presented with "wings" and later reviewed the entire squadron. Moyra is the answer to a request for a Scottish child, picked to honor the "Chief"—a Scots-born commander.

And so it goes on throughout the British Isles and Northern Ireland. Sponsored children, on visits to their "units," in addition to having a right good time, give pleasure to "uncles" far from home and loved ones.

British Youngsters Quickly Accept "Shoulder-Riding" Status

Muriel, Sponsored by the Wacs, Wears Her New "Uniform" as Guest of Honor at a Party in London

Wacs, too, are sparing their pocket-money for orphaned children. They, too, like to see and fete their sponsorees. Muriel, for instance, came to the Service Woman's Club dressed in WAC uniform. Seven-year-old, red-headed Muriel is the daughter of a British airman lost in action in North Africa. As guest of honor at a party thrown by the American Red Cross and the Wacs she was happy and self-possessed. Her uniform was made for her in 24 hours by Staff Sergeant Anne Gossler, of Cincinnati, to the design of Corporal Mary Thatcher, of Indianapolis. Pfc's stripes and two dimples completed the outfit. Interviewed by the press, Muriel said she liked Wacs, Americans, parties and especially the chow.

Civilian Americans in Great Britain on wartime jobs also contribute to the fund. One group of technicians has adopted a family of seven—six boys and a girl. Individuals and units who participate know the background of their sponsored child prior to acceptance. Troops may scoop in the money in whatever way they please. The American Red Cross bears administrative expenses so every penny given by serving men and other donors goes to the children. Red Cross supervisors visit the orphans frequently at their homes and decide how best to spend the money.

The scheme, a revival of one operated in World War I, was re-established in Great Britain in March, 1942, with modifications to meet new conditions. A written plan submitted first to the Theater Commander, then to General "Ike" Eisenhower, won his enthusiastic endorsement.

"I am delighted that the Stars and Stripes is presenting to the American forces an opportunity of adopting orphan children of our Allies," General Eisenhower wrote.

By the time the last issue of the first volume of Stars and Stripes came out on June 13, 1919, it had arranged for partial support of more than 3,000 French children.

In 1918 as in 1943 it was the custom of "foster uncles" to try to get in touch with sponsored orphans, though it was much more difficult when the men were serving in the trenches in France. One such journey, made in 1918 to Marie Louise, was assigned to the most rotund sergeant on the staff because of his command of the French language. After a night spent in a crowded third-class compartment, he emerged bedecked with lumpy packages, and his own personal traveling library, looking like Santa Claus. In the front room of a little cafe kept by Marie Louise's grandmother, the bundles were opened amid such gusto and cries and explosions of excitement as made both Grandmère and the fat sergeant so choky they could not talk at all for a while.

The burly sergeant was Alexander Woollcott, who recently passed on, world-famous author, actor, playwright and producer.

As in World War I, the orphan program has had its "big moments" and its highlights, its ups and downs, but progress has been relatively steady. The fund bids fair to reach its aim of helping 500 war orphaned Allied children.

Flowers of the Desert

By Harry De Lasaux

A Rare Sight Is This Ferocactus With Its Tall Spires in Full Bloom

ONE WHO does not know the desert thinks of it only as a sandy waste, an endless vista of lifeless, shifting dunes whose only beauty is in its rhythmic patterns of tawny undulations. But this is the Sahara concept.

There is another desert country where flowers bloom, flowers so colorful and rare that to see them makes one appreciate the artistry that creates all things beautiful. In the desert regions of Western America, Mexico, and South America are many varieties of flowering succulents whose chief demands on nature are a hot sun and a dearth of moisture.

The deserts of Western America are more than sandy wastes. More often they are rocky, rough country, sometimes sandy, sometimes gravelly earth. Mesquite and chaparral bush grow aplenty. Huge formations of boulders dot the countryside. Plateau-like ridges extend for miles, with barren wastes lying in between. Such country you will find in Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada.

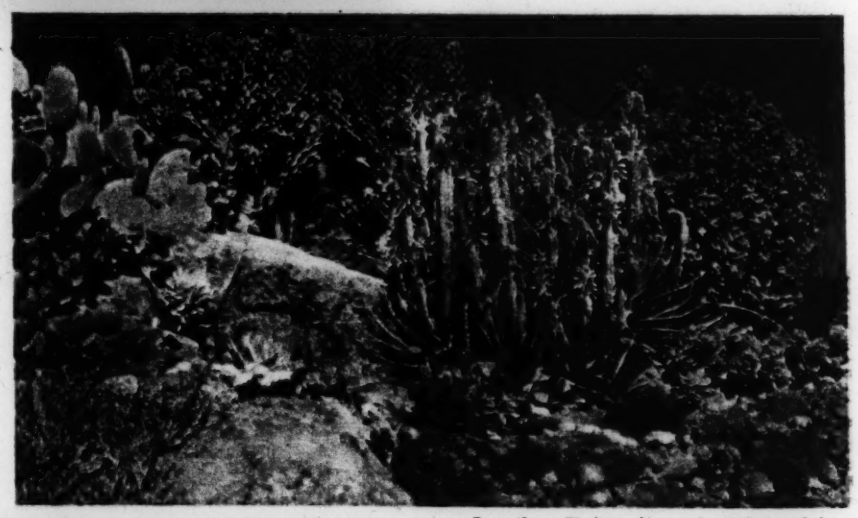
In varying periods throughout early spring and summer and even in what westerners call autumn, many species of desert flowers bloom. They are strikingly beautiful, both in design and color. You must study them closely to appreciate the pattern and hues, for though oftentimes bold in both, there is a delicate subtlety in them.

Some cactus plants do not flower. Their beauty lies in their odd shapes and coloring. There are succulents that look like rounded pebbles. Their hues vary from the most delicate shade of pink and cerise to gray-green, gray-blue, and purple. Some are mottled with an intricate pattern, some are irregular, some superbly uniform. They have the shapes of rounded stones, or lumpy masses, or geometrically patterned spikes. As unique and interesting as these are, however, they naturally cannot compare with the flowering species.

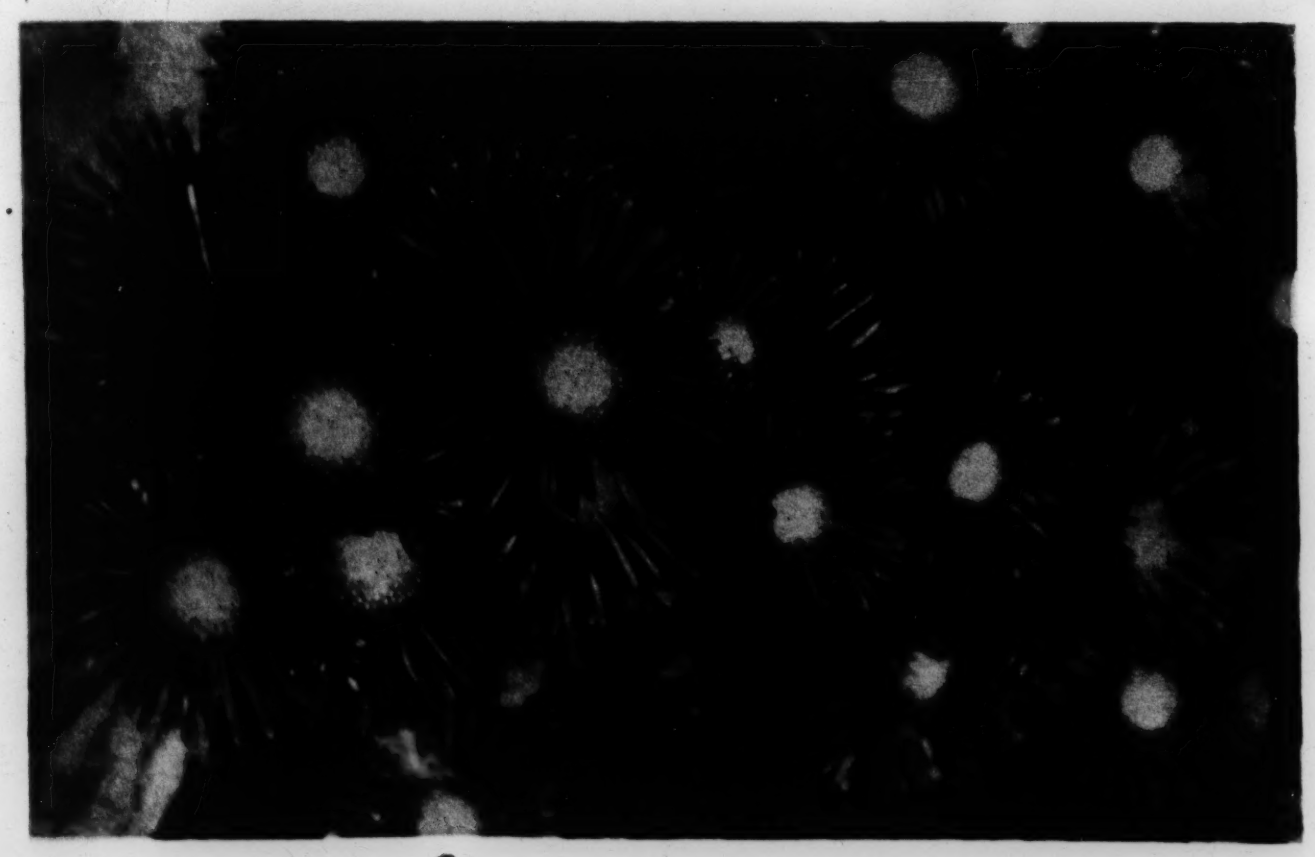
People who live near the desert country, or those few who live in it, have their own names for the desert flowers, like hedgehog, or candelabra cactus. The college professor perspiring under a blazing sun while searching for hardy cacti to transplant to a university botanical garden has his names for them, too—echinocereus, lubivia, and ferocactus.

Whichever names you care to cultivate, it is possible that some day you might like to own a cactus garden. If you were to have an out-of-doors one, you would have to live in a temperate climate, at least, or invest in a hothouse. But you can have a miniature cactus garden in your own living room much more easily. About the only care you would have to give your plants would be of omission rather than commission. You must water them rarely, and then very little. The dryer the air the better, and, of course, the warmer the better. The plants and the flowers would be much smaller than their desert cousins, but their desert character would remain.

Desert flowers do not bloom for long periods. They may burst forth in one day, and disappear the next. Some will bring forth many buds and blooms, though



In the University of California's Cactus Garden. The Famous "Spineless" Cactus at Left. Near By Are Dozens of Species of Succulents



Here Is Desert Beauty That Startles—a Luscious Succulent Clinging Close to the Earth

Perhaps one of the most interesting cactus gardens available to the public is in the botanical planting of the University of California at Berkeley. Located against the sheltered end of the boxlike canyon of Strawberry Creek, behind the memorial stadium about half a mile, the gardens offer many species of flowering cacti.

Strangely enough, in the extremely humid, moderate climate of the San Francisco Bay area, these plants do remarkably well. I have seen abundant flowering in the latter part of February, when for several weeks there is a decidedly warm, springy season. Then, when the March winds blow and the sky is full of heavy white cloud formations and the April rainy season comes, the cacti cease blooming until May and June, which is perhaps their full season. I have seen full blooms, as I say, in late February; and when the rain comes the blooms and plants appear to rot. But when the warm spell reappears, the plants perk up and once again yield their colorful flowers.

Few people realize the great variety of desert flowers. I do not know how many known species of cactus there are, but they must run into the thousands. Some cling low to the ground, others rise, spirelike, 40 feet in the air. Some are small and graceful, others gnarly, and spread out over a large space. One thing is certain: most of them are full of stickers!

Pigeon Heroes

By Lorine Letcher Butler

Fly you ace of a feathered crew,
Fly and get the message through. . . .
You've got to be good and good you'll be,
You're a son of Cher Ami.

THIS TRIBUTE to the homing pigeons of the Army is part of "The Song of the Pigeoneers," written by Lieut. Walter G. Schmidt of the 828th Signal Pigeon Replacement Company at Camp Edison, near Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. It is at Camp Edison and Camp Crowder, in Missouri, that most of the rearing and training of pigeons for United States military service are conducted.

Every ship of the RAF that flies from England carries its contingent of pigeons, for if a ship is forced down at sea or in some inaccessible spot, or behind the enemy lines, and its radio is disabled or silenced necessarily, then the call for help is carried by the pigeons. In the last three months of the war more than 65 pilots have been saved by their pigeon messengers.

World War I had its pigeon heroes that shared with Sergeants York and Woodfill in public plaudits. Cher Ami, "a black check hen," and most famous of all pigeon heroes, carried the message that saved the "Lost Battalion" in the Argonne. With one leg shot away, Cher Ami fought her way through heavy artillery fire to bring word to the Americans of the plight of Major Whittlesey and his command. Cher Ami now stands in mounted glory in the National Museum at Washington.

And this war is fast producing pigeon heroes worthy of the Cher Ami tradition. In North Africa "Lady Astor" flew 90 miles to deliver her message despite serious wounds. On Guadalcanal "Blackie Halligan" was launched into the air with an important message. Almost immediately the bird was brought to earth by the fire of enemy guns. But five hours later Blackie, maimed, arrived at his loft.

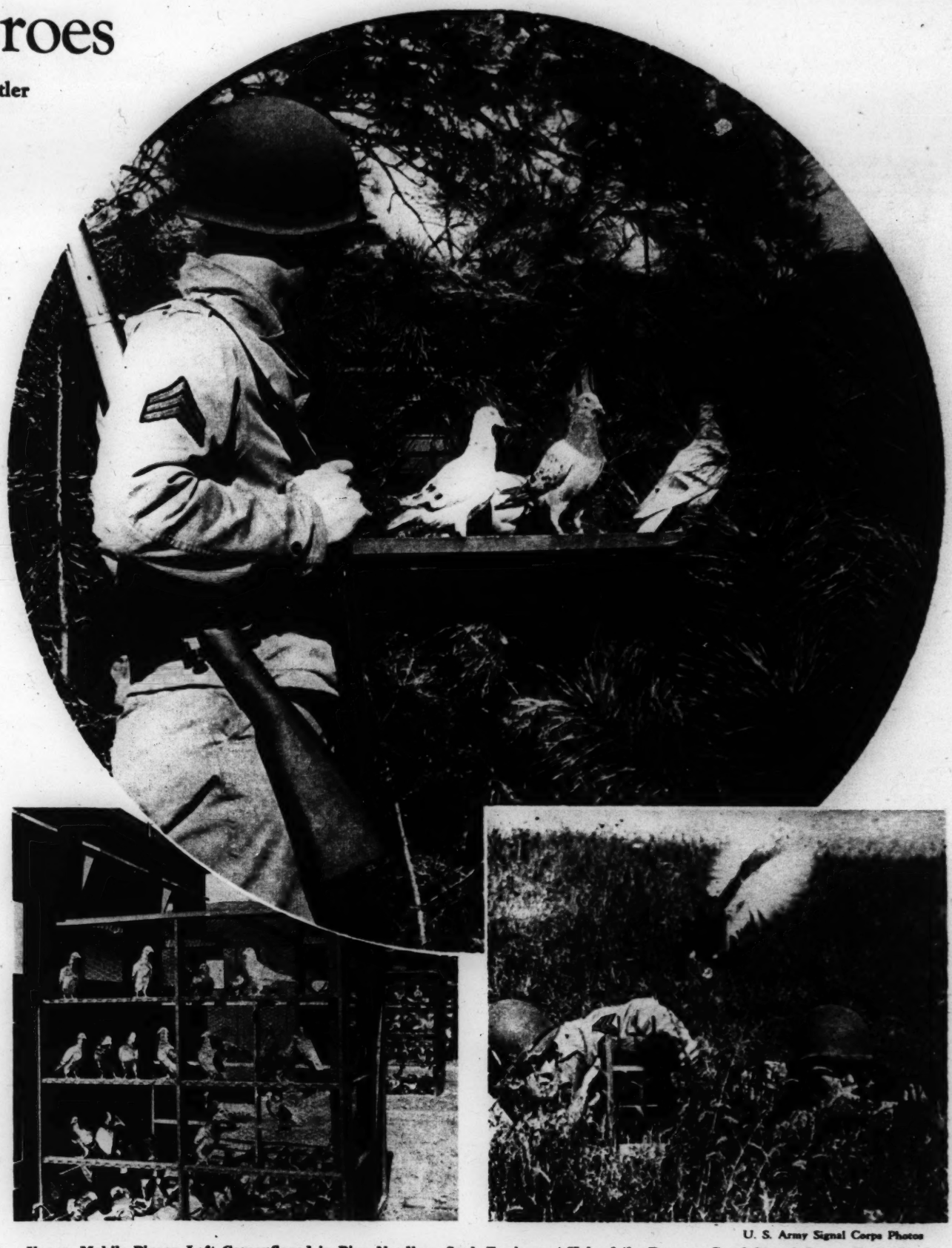
* * *

On Aug. 19, 1942, the first news of the Allied landing at Dieppe was carried across the Channel by pigeons, traveling 27 miles in 32 minutes. It was the pigeon, "Yank," who brought word of the capture of Gafsa in the North African campaign. And on May 9, 1943, we read a report in a New York newspaper from Tunis, "via carrier pigeon to Allied Headquarters," of the triumphal entry of the United Nations into that city, "the greatest prize of the Tunisian campaign." The official title, however, of the messenger pigeon is homing pigeon, as carrier pigeon relates to another breed.

The pigeon hero may have only a number to distinguish it, as among the thousands of pigeons in military service names are bestowed only as occasion demands. But all Army pigeons are numbered and wear their number on a tiny leg band. It was U. S. Army pigeon 1169 that received an Army citation for "meritorious conduct," when the Coast Guard schooner with which it sailed developed trouble at sea, and No. 1169 flew ashore with a message giving the location of the ship and the reason for its plight.

It was a little homesick pigeon, "Miss 1303," who established the world's record for long-distance flight. Miss 1303 had been purchased in Venezuela by an American engineer and brought to his racing loft at Elmont, Long Island. But the pretty foreigner did not like America. Perhaps it was the climate. Or, the language. She longed for her native mountains and rivers. She ran away. And in 15 months Miss 1303 arrived at her Venezuela home, after flying 3,000 miles across mountains, rivers, and forests, and dodging hawks and other bird enemies.

Racing pigeons bear the number by which they are registered with the racing association that they represent. In the United States there are two of these organizations, the American Racing Pigeon Union and the International Federation of American Homing Pigeon Fanciers. When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor the War Department called upon the members of these associations and all civilian breeders of homing pigeons to surrender their birds to Government needs, as at the beginning of the war there was only one active Pigeon Company and certain specialized detachments in the United States Army.



U. S. Army Signal Corps Photos

Upper: Mobile Pigeon Loft Camouflaged in Pine Needles—Such Equipment Helped the Boys on Guadalcanal. Lower Left: Stock Birds at Home Quarters of a Signal Pigeon Company. Lower Right: Training Pigeons in Field Warfare

The response was immediate and generous. Birds arrived by hundreds and thousands. There were 500 in one shipment alone. Many were champions. All had worthy records. And these were the birds that were to fly through shot and shell over the battlefields of Europe, Africa, and the islands of the South Pacific, and to make history.

These highly bred birds, too, were the nucleus of the supply stock at Camp Crowder and Camp Edison. The officer in charge of the Pigeon Replacement Company must be a trained ornithologist. Maj. Joseph F. Spears, Commanding Officer at Camp Edison, was an eminent Kentucky ornithologist before joining the Army. One of his assistants, Second Lieut. Walter F. Van Dien, was a member of the Michigan Department of Conservation in the days before the war. Even the pigeoneers, the men who attend the pigeons, must have had several years' experience in handling pigeons before taking over the Army's job.

At Camp Edison the roomy, battle-gray pigeon lofts stand row after row, in army camp style. Neatly graveled walks pass along the outside, and inside there is military orderliness. Immaculately clean, with floors freshly sanded each day, the pigeons' quarters seem to be all that a pigeon might like. The pigeon hospital has few patients.

* * *

Military training begins for a pigeon at the age of 28 days. It consists chiefly of carefully timed flights, gradually extending over longer distances and varying conditions. The pigeon returning through the little trap door of its loft, which smartly permits ingress and prevents egress, is immediately fed. It is through food and its family affections that the homing instincts are developed in the pigeon. The family life of the pigeon is exemplary. It is a loving parent and a devoted mate.

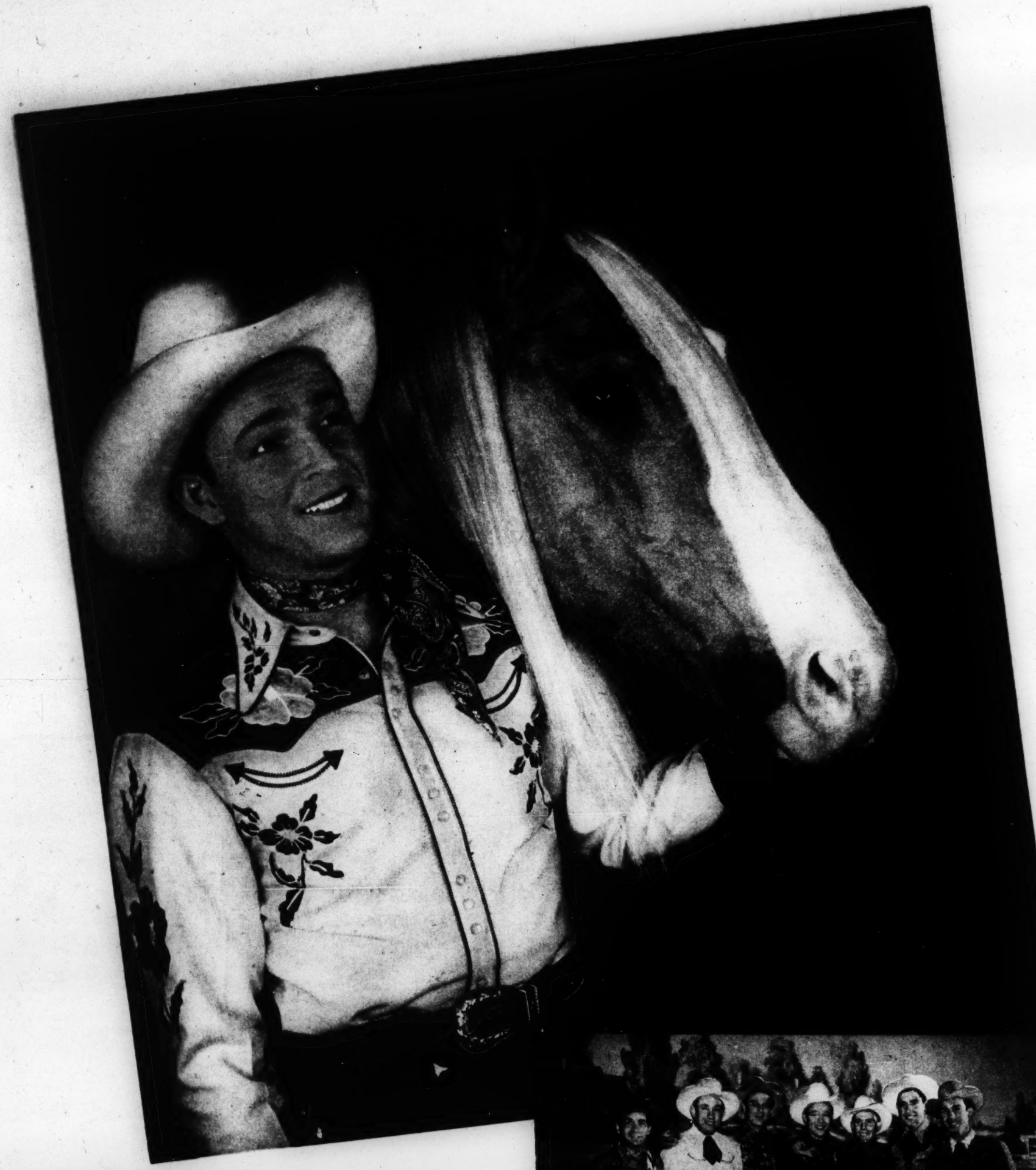
At Camp Edison pigeons are trained for use in all branches of military service, and there is special equipment for each assignment. The Portable Combat Loft is home to pigeons, whether it is on a rolling battleship or camouflaged in a South Pacific jungle. The Mobile Combat Loft is carried on a trailer behind the ever-useful jeep and keeps step with the infantry on its global march.

For the Air Forces there is the Permanent, or Stationary, Loft, as it has been found advisable to provide the feathered fliers, like their human colleagues, with a permanent base, because of the rigorous conditions of flying with men. Descending in its own parachute upon occasion, or lowered in a cage from 20,000 feet to its own ceiling of 10,000, and launched from a speeding ship wrapped in a slit paper bag to protect it from the terrific force of the slipstream—these are some of the tasks that fall to a pigeon flying with the Air Forces.

And with the pigeons, around the world go the pigeoneers, the men who care for them, train them, pet them. Except for the pigeoneer, such performances as those of Lady Astor and Blackie Halligan, or Yank, would not be possible. But like the men on the production line he works in the background—unknown.

We are the Army Pigeoneers;
Our ranks are small and few the cheers—

so go the opening lines of Lieutenant Schmidt's song.



Singing Westerns

By Frank Daugherty

Roy Rogers and "Trigger" (Top). Lower Picture Has Rogers as Central Figure in "The Sons of the Pioneers," Radio Singing Group in Which He Starred Back in the Days When He Was Leonard Slye. Left to Right Are: Ken Carson, Karl Farr, Tim Spencer, Roy Rogers, Bob Nolan, Hugh Farr, and Shug Fisher

THE YEARS 1928-1933 are not the ones Hollywood's makers of western pictures like best to remember. It was the period just after the coming of sound. The great stream of westerns which had flowed from the town from the inception of the motion picture had thinned to a trickle, and this trickle came only from the "quickie" back lots along Gower Gulch, and not from the larger producing companies.

Even by 1933, only a handful of listeners had heard the somewhat flat, nasal tones, emanating from a Chicago radio station, which were to take the western picture again into the big studios, and flash it once more from the screens of 14,000 movie houses the country over.

The voice? That of Gene Autry. Nat Levine, then heading Republic pictures, had heard him in Chicago and thought he might do to put in action pictures of some sort. He tried him first with a sea picture called "Undersea Kingdom." The new actor, it was discovered, wasn't afraid of a camera. People liked his voice, too. It had "a touch of Texas" in it, even if it wasn't Metropolitan quality. It was decided to try him in western pictures, and his songs along with him.

No one today seems to know exactly what he brought to pictures that hadn't been there before. Maybe it was charm. Eastern audiences had indicated they were shocked when they heard the first western voices in talking pictures. The Southwestern drawl wasn't what the audiences had imagined their horsy heroes possessing. But they took Gene, accent and all.

* * *

Autry's "Tumbling Tumbleweeds" was made at a cost of about $25,000. When Autry left for the Army two years ago, his budgets had reached $300,000 a picture; and the studio today maintains that nothing much more than "junk" can be made for less than that. It is probable that substantially this amount is being spent on the Roy Rogers pictures now; but it is certain that nearly all other western pictures cost considerably less.

Rogers, as the leading singer of several groups of radio performers, was known by his own name, Leonard Slye, until he became Autry's rival in westerns of the singing variety. Then he began to call himself Roy Rogers.

The last of the radio singing groups with which Rogers was associated was called "The Sons of the Pioneers," and it came into singing westerns with him. It still functions as a group under this heading.

Republic hired Rogers first with the singing group, then shifted him into leads when it began to be apparent that Autry was apt to make his demands bigger and bigger as his pictures grew. Today, with Autry in the Army, the studio is making heroic efforts to put Rogers into Autry's place; but a recent re-issue of Autry's old pictures shows him still leading his younger rival in popularity.

* * *

With Autry and Rogers pictures taking the country by storm, there was nothing for the makers of other westerns to do but try their hand at the singing pictures, too; and for a time every Oklahoma and Texas radio station with a singer granted leaves of absence while aspiring young men with flat Southwestern drawls tried their voices at the singing western out in Hollywood. It didn't work, of course. There was still an audience, rejuvenated by the singing westerns, but not abjectly subject to them, which wanted its westerns straight, sans singing. Buck Jones and Ken Maynard and Charles Starrett used singing stars in their pictures; but Bill Boyd, Johnny Mack Brown, Hoot Gibson, Raymond Hatton, and some of the other dyed-in-the-wool western players didn't, and wouldn't.

Today, Rogers and Starrett still use songs, and the Sons of the Pioneers are making their own singing westerns; but the rest of the western makers are sticking to the old last—the western in which guns and riding and fighting are the chief audience attractions. Even Republic, the Autry and Rogers studio, has to make westerns of the straight type, with such stars as Bill Elliott and Red Barry and Gabby Hayes to fill the demand for pictures other than the singing type.

There seems little doubt, however, that the singing western is here to stay. It still draws a larger audience than any other western; its budgets are the biggest; its players have the biggest fan mail. These are the measures of success with any picture, and the singing western is still far in the lead. If the straight western is to return to its old popularity, if another William S. Hart or Tom Mix is to come along and popularize a man and a horse and a gun, without a note of warbling, the signs are not yet apparent.

Songs for the singing westerns come mostly from the singers themselves; and such pieces as "Deep Waters" and "Tumbling Tumbleweeds," composed by Bob Nolan of the Sons of the Pioneers, and sung by Autry in his pictures, are already considered "classics" of their type here. Older ballads and songs out of Oklahoma and Texas are used to some extent, but for the most part the "old-time" western cowboy song you hear on the screen is the product of a "new-time" (and sometimes a mere drugstore) cowboy.

It is popular here to say that Autry made the formula for the singing western—a little song, a little riding, a little shooting, and a girl to be saved from hazard—but the formula doesn't appear vastly different from the one used by all western stars, singers or not.

Hart used it, and so did Mix. So did Buck Jones and Ken Maynard and Fred Thompson, Hoot Gibson and Bill Boyd. Those still making westerns use it today.

There is another striking characteristic of the old western which holds true for the new, even for the singing western. Be the star ever so popular, his horse is still the hero of the picture. Western audiences—except in England, where adults don't seem able to resist them—range from five to twelve years of age. In that period of dreams of derring-do, what happens to a man is important, but what happens to a good horse is, as Hollywood would say it, colossal.

* * *

There have only been about six or eight big western stars in the whole history of western pictures, and their horses are today as well remembered as the players. Bill Hart and his pinto, Fritz; Tom Mix and Tony; Fred Thompson and Silver; Ken Maynard and Tarzan; Autry and Champ; Rogers and his palomino, Trigger—not only is it love me love my horse, but, if you expect us to love you, have a horse we can love, too!

The horses have been a natural source of much publicity for the westerns, both straight and singing. The fan magazines, with pictures and stories of the horses, have brought them into every home. The wire services which use pictures, AP and Wirephoto and International, and the rest, will always use a picture of one of the stars' horses, when anything a hard-working press agent can think up about his star gets a continuous turndown.

Singing western stars have smarter trappings as a general rule than do the stars of the shoot-'em ups. Autry's silver fittings for his saddle, and his theatrical costumes for himself were not patterned after the realistic western costumes of Hart and Mix and Hoot Gibson. But the horses themselves have always been showy.

There are some paradoxes about the westerns, singing and otherwise, as there are about most things in Hollywood. The stars can't kiss a girl on the screen, because to do so would be to be branded a sissy; yet the same critical audience which sets up this standard will listen to the most sentimental love ditty with the most rapt attention.

The fan mail of the western stars is as large—and in the case of Autry, larger—than that of any other players, and western stars draw tremendous crowds at Army and bond sale rallies; yet 90 per cent of the better-known Hollywood players have never seen a western picture or heard a western star sing!

For the most part the western players are not cowboys. The singers, as I have pointed out, come from the radio stations of the Southwest. Yet today, off screen as on, they affect the western costume and manner, own their own ranches and horses, and clank in and out of studio gates in blue "levis" and Texas boots with spurs.

Hollywood takes them in stride, glad enough to have *any* players about who can do what they are doing at the box office. Of the 316 features made in Hollywood last year, 83—or 27 per cent—were westerns. It begins to appear as if the good old days were here again.

HERE'S THE MAN WHO STARTED IT ALL—GENE AUTRY

TYPICAL "CHASE" SCENE FOR ALL WESTERNS

ROY ROGERS IN SYLVAN SETTING CANTERS INTO THE STREAM

Among the New Books

Silence Is the Symbol of France

The Silence of the Sea, by Vercors. New York: Macmillan. $1.

IT FALLS to the lot of few books to have so strange and so significant a history as is attached to "The Silence of the Sea," whose author signs himself "Vercors." Written in Nazi-occupied France, by a Frenchman who necessarily remains anonymous, the little book contrived publication in Europe, no one quite knows how or where, but one suspects just because its message had to be heard. In France, "Le Silence de la Mer," in England "Put Out the Light," and in America, literally translated, "The Silence of the Sea." From one language to another, the flavor and the impressive seriousness has been admirably transferred.

There is little action. An elderly Frenchman, who is by taste and sympathy at least a literary man, artist and musician, is living in the country with his niece; when, at the time of the German occupation, a Nazi officer is quartered in their home. Every evening the German clumps down the stairs of the farmhouse, knocks ceremoniously, then enters and stands before the fire. He talks intelligently, even with fascinating grasp, of French letters, French art, French music, French natural science; and he is filled with admiration of them all.

* * *

It seems plain to him that, after Germany has won the war, there will be a merging of the French and the German cultures; and in this he sees nothing but gain for both countries concerned. He refers to the arrangement as a "marriage" of the two cultures. But, evidently, his hosts do not agree; for they maintain a profound silence. They listen because they must, but they do not reply.

Finally, the German bows courteously and, in his excellent French, observes: "Je vous souhaite une bonne nuit" ("I wish you a very good night") before mounting the stairs again to his apartments. This happens over and over: a guest who is voluble and carried away by the scope of his own theories, two hosts who utter never a civil word in response.

At length the time comes for the German to go on leave to Paris, where he associates with other Nazi officers who, presumably, do not share his appreciation of the French people and their culture. So, when he returns to the country house, he indicates that his opinions have altered. For in Paris it had been only too clear that there would be no "marriage" of the two cultures; the Nazi purpose was found inexorable. The German is thoroughly disillusioned and without hope. He informs his hosts that, at his own request, he is being transferred to a fighting unit for which he will leave at once.

* * *

Beforehand, he permits himself one glance at the young girl who, as usual, sits quietly knitting, with trembling lip. "I wish you a very good night," he remarks, and then he whispers: "Adieu"; and the girl, looking up for the first time, contributes the one moving word: "Adieu." One is not certain, but there seems to have been something that has grown up between them. At any rate, it is gone. Never, perhaps was it more than a passing shadow of light. Now it is clear that the German, recognizing the futility of his position, is leaving with intent to leap into the front line of the battle and give his life for what he cannot prevent.

A strange little book, indeed, which may have seemed more powerful when just written, when the issues in France were not so clearly drawn as now, when there were Frenchmen so desperate as to imagine that what was coming might be all for the best. If, possibly, there yet remain French people who are in doubt, this book would not leave them where it found them. Its beauty, its stark simplicity, its stillness—these one cannot forget. And it was this "good German" who almost shouted in that final talk: "It is the Fight—it's the Great Battle of the Temporal with the Spiritual."

M. W.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

What Germany Looks For

Behind the Steel Wall, by Arvid Fredborg. New York: Viking. $3.

ONE DAY in late 1940 I stood on the platform in the railroad station in Zurich, Switzerland, with an English colleague who had come to see me off for Berlin. His country was at war with Germany then. Mine was not. He remarked that it was impossible for him to project his mind with me on the journey I was taking. The German frontier had, for him, become a wall beyond which was an unknown and baffling blank.

Not many months after, we went to war against Germany ourselves and the wall of propaganda arose between our American eyes and conditions inside Germany. Since then it has also been for us a subject of speculation and uncertainty, and the great unknown.

Arvid Fredborg, a young, observant and obviously intelligent Swedish correspondent, went to Berlin shortly before Pearl Harbor. He has recently come out and lifted the shroud of mystery with an extraordinarily plausible and revealing account of what he saw and heard and felt behind what he called "The Steel Wall."

* * *

As one of the American correspondents who chronicled events in Germany before the declaration of war and to whom the scene he describes is familiar, I am a little baffled by his personal approval of one or two Nazi officials who had seemed to me offensive and dangerous, particularly Karl Boehmer, chief of the Foreign Press section of the Propaganda, who drove a most successful wedge into the ranks of American correspondents in Berlin.

Also Mr. Fredborg's brief concluding recommendations for postwar treatment of Germany strike me as singularly immature. To him, a restoration of monarchy in Germany will solve most of Europe's ills. That is, by implication, a courteous tribute to the author's own Swedish monarchy. It is understandable for a Swede and pleasantly romantic, but scarcely a serious program for the restoration of Germany to a constructive rôle in the world.

But when Mr. Fredborg acts as a reporter, which he does through the bulk of his book, what he says carries the full ring of truth and of good reporting. The surprising thing is how much of what he says is reasonable and not at all surprising. We learn for a fact what we deduced at the time, that Germany missed its great opportunity in Russia by failing utterly to exploit the separatist urge of the Ukraine. Here was the last great political blunder which compounded all the earlier blunders. The spiritual unification of Russia was the final and decisive product of a stupid and unnecessary policy of Germanic exploitation of conquered areas.

* * *

Most useful of all the author's observations at this time is that Germany is not proceeding blindly down the road to defeat. German officials, from the top down through surprisingly low levels of the hierachy, have known and been told frankly for a long time that the war is lost. What we can grasp to good advantage now as we face the ordeal of the invasion is that the present vigor of the German war effort is not based on an illusion, but on a cold calculation. They know they can't win the war, but they are carrying on the fight partly in the hope of some sudden break which would give them a draw and partly to lay the groundwork for a third effort to win control of Europe when the Allies have let down their guard.

For such information and because it is an excellent record of events inside Germany, "Behind the Steel Wall" brings up to date the picture which American correspondents left unfinished at the time of Pearl Harbor. To say that it is fascinating reading would be an understatement for anyone who really wants to understand our German enemy.

JOSEPH C. HARSCH

The Book Window

Roaming the States, by Thomas B. Frank (Richard R. Smith, $2.75), takes the reader on a pictorial tour from Nova Scotia to California. Mr. Frank, who has an eye for beauty, points his lens at the unusual. Stepping frequently off the beaten highway, the photographer catches New England pastoral scenes, records California seascapes, and clicks his shutter at New Mexico desert scenes.

Egypt, photographed by Hoyningen-Huene (Augustin, $7.50), provides a pictorial history of the Nile country, with an authoritative descriptive text by George Steindorff.

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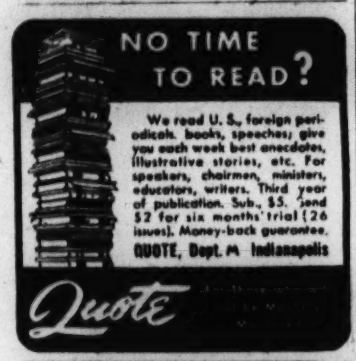
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Jesus in His Environment

Jesus Christ the Teacher, by William A. Curtis. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.25.

IN VIEW OF the innumerable books dealing with Jesus' life and work it is natural that each new volume should be carefully scrutinized with a view to weighing the justification for its publication. The present work, "a study of" Christ Jesus' "method and message based mainly on the earlier Gospels," successfully meets this scrutiny.

Dr. Curtis, Dean of the Faculty of Divinity at Edinburgh University and Principal of New College, Edinburgh, has had many years of experience as professor of Biblical criticism, and while his book bears witness to this solid basis of scholarship, it is so written as to be readily understandable to the layman. Then, too, it contains many noteworthy comments aiding the reader in his understanding and appreciation of the Master's life and work.

* * *

Part One is entitled, The Teacher at Work; and here particular care is taken to view Jesus in relation to his environment, and as well aware of both the value and the limitations of the religious movements of his day. Commenting on the Essenes, Dr. Curtis observes that "something of the Quaker, something of the Freemason, something of the monk, something of the Socialist was in their character."

Remarkably close was the connection between Jesus and the Baptist, whose deep significance is justly stressed by the author, and whose simple forthrightness stood in pleasing contrast to the "meticulous futility" which so often characterized the Pharisaic teaching and literature. "The relation of the teacher to the Hebrew Scriptures is of fundamental importance for the interpretation of his mind," Dr. Curtis reminds us; and he gives many instances of the way in which Jesus made use of both the content and the literary forms of the Old Testament in setting forth the Gospel message. How true it is that "in all that he says there is the note of absolute unwavering assurance, the downrightness of revelation. Our hard-worked words 'perhaps' and 'probably' are not for him."

* * *

Part Two concerns the basic themes of the Master's teaching, beginning with God the Sovereign Father, and The Kingdom or Rule of God, and going on to discuss the deeply significant titles, Son of Man, and Son of God, and to consider other vital aspects of Jesus' doctrine. Stress is laid upon his "unconquerable faith in man," and upon the fact that in the Beatitudes, Jesus set forth "his view of the truly enviable happiness which is open to humanity"; for the Greek *makarios* means literally "happy" rather than "blessed." In a chapter dealing with The Church, it is noted that the Greek *ecclesia* (Authorized Version — "church") suggested equality, unity, loyalty, order, responsibility, public spirit and freedom, and was thus a term of great significance in the first century.

Part Three rightly sees the teaching of the Master as the true foundation of the Church, and the author finds encouragement in the fact that in our day there seems to be a growing desire "to go straight to the fountainhead in the Gospels." The time is indeed "opportune and urgent for a fresh and far-reaching exploration of the mind of Jesus"; and Professor Curtis had made a distinct contribution toward such an exploration. T. L. L.

Ups and Downs of Vaudeville

F. F. Proctor, Vaudeville Pioneer, by William Moulton Marston and John Henry Peller. New York: Richard R. Smith. $3.

VAUDEVILLE, as it was known in the days of Proctor, Keith, Albee, and other managers who were each in control of circuits consisting of many theaters, is no longer in evidence. But vaudeville, nevertheless, lives on, for the style of highly individualized entertainment it provides is still to be discerned in every stage revue that is produced, and every film musical.

Some of the same entertainers once headlined at the Palace, New York—home of the best this type of amusement produced—are still active on the stage and in the films, or in the night clubs—Bert Lahr, Joe E. Brown, Fannie Brice, A. H. Van Buren, Sir Harry Lauder, Victor Moore, Bill Robinson, W. C. Fields, Phil Baker, Ted Lewis, Fritzi Scheff, Leo Carrillo, Rudy Vallee, Burns and Allen, Jimmy Durante, Joe Frisco, Frances Starr, Jack Norworth, to set down names that come readily to memory, for a representative but incomplete list.

These performers were distinguished for their ability to entertain an audience unassisted, though they often worked with partners or with small companies of their own.

To players who regularly appeared in vaudeville might be added leading figures of the legitimate stage, appearing in sketches that made them famous, like Bernhardt, Duse, and Yvette Guilbert. These stars appeared three times daily, lesser lights performing five times. Programs were continuous.

The book relates the history of the great change that took place in vaudeville during the period of F. F. Proctor's career, starting from small beginnings in Albany, N. Y., in 1880, when he ceased performing as an equilibrist to become a theater manager, to August, 1929, when he retired from business. He passed on a month later, having had the satisfaction of helping to transform a popular form of entertainment from a crude type of amusement that appealed largely to a male audience to a refined style of variety that could be patronized by the family.

For Expert Naval Reference

Brassey's Naval Annual, edited by Rear Admiral H. G. Thursfield, R. N. New York: Macmillan. $6.

THE 1943 EDITION of Brassey has made its appearance, having for the first time been printed in the United States.

The publication is the oldest of the several works devoted to cataloguing the navies of the world, and has, with the exception of 1917 and 1918, been issued annually since 1886. The name is derived from its originator, the late Lord Thomas Brassey, whose interest in naval matters was aroused while a member of Parliament and who later served with the British Admiralty.

The current issue deals with naval events during 1942, and was intended for publication during the early days of 1943. Production difficulties delayed its appearance, without, however, additional matter having been included.

* * *

The format differs in some respects from the familiar Brassey pattern of peacetime. There is the usual reference section which tabulates as fully as possible the dimensions and particulars of the ships of the larger navies, with a less detailed listing of those belonging to the smaller ones. Torpedo craft of the larger navies are carried in a separate list, and the ship-borne aircraft of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and Japan are described in as much detail as is available.

The usual sections are devoted to silhouettes of types of capital ships, cruisers, carriers, and destroyers, and detailed deck and elevation plans of noteworthy men-of-war.

Unfortunately, the editing of the lists of ships and the illustrated sections do not conform to Brassey's usual standards, and readers will note certain errors therein of inclusion and omission.

Normally, Brassey carries chapters on naval progress, comparisons of naval strength, and detailed discussion of marine engineering, armor, and ordnance. In its wartime guise such points are largely omitted, because of unavailability or censorship enforcement.

* * *

A review of naval operations during 1942 has been compressed into 58 pages. This summary includes the important naval events participated in by the Allied navies during what will probably be considered the war's most crucial year as far as the sea is concerned. Valuable information comes to light in the chapters devoted to merchant shipping, air operations in connection with naval doings, and accomplishments of combined operations.

A fairly comprehensive review is provided of the activities of the United States Navy during 1942, most of the material having been extracted from official accounts issued by the Navy Department. The author has included a well-considered criticism of the claims set forth in Major Seversky's "Victory Through Air Power," which contradicts the assertion that the days of surface vessels are numbered. Although no opposition is voiced to the Royal Air Force as such being maintained as a separate organization, the need is stressed all through the book of the Navy having complete control of its air arm. F. L. O.

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National Farmers' Forum

A CATTLEMAN from Wyoming drove 400 miles in his car, spent a night on a train, and several hours in a bus to get to the National Farm Institute which the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce held recently at the Iowa capital. His case may be exceptional, but for seven years farmers and businessmen, professors and governmental experts have been finding it worth while to make a big effort to attend the Des Moines meetings. Some of the city participants traveled farther than the Wyoming cattleman.

One reason so many city people feel it worth while to make the Des Moines trek is that they find there a genuinely free forum, and one in which rank and file farmers take a major part in discussions. Farmers, on the other hand, appreciate the Institute because it gives them an opportunity to hear some of the country's outstanding experts in farm economics, soil conservation, nutrition, and so on, and to ask them questions.

The trend of the discussions proves the good that previous institutes have done. Members of the audience, by their questions and remarks, show a broad grasp of national and even international problems.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce which arranges the program made a point this year, as in previous sessions, to bring to the platform natives of other lands who can present another country's viewpoint. For example, the conference learned about Chinese agricultural problems from Cheng Poa'Nang, of the Chinese News Service. An appraisal of German agricultural resources was given by a former German, Karl Brandt, now an economist on the staff of the Food Research Institute of Leland Stanford University.

Great Britain was represented by an amiable emissary, Air Vice-Marshal W. F. MacNeece-Foster of the RAF, who endeared himself to his audience by telling of his early days on an Irish farm.

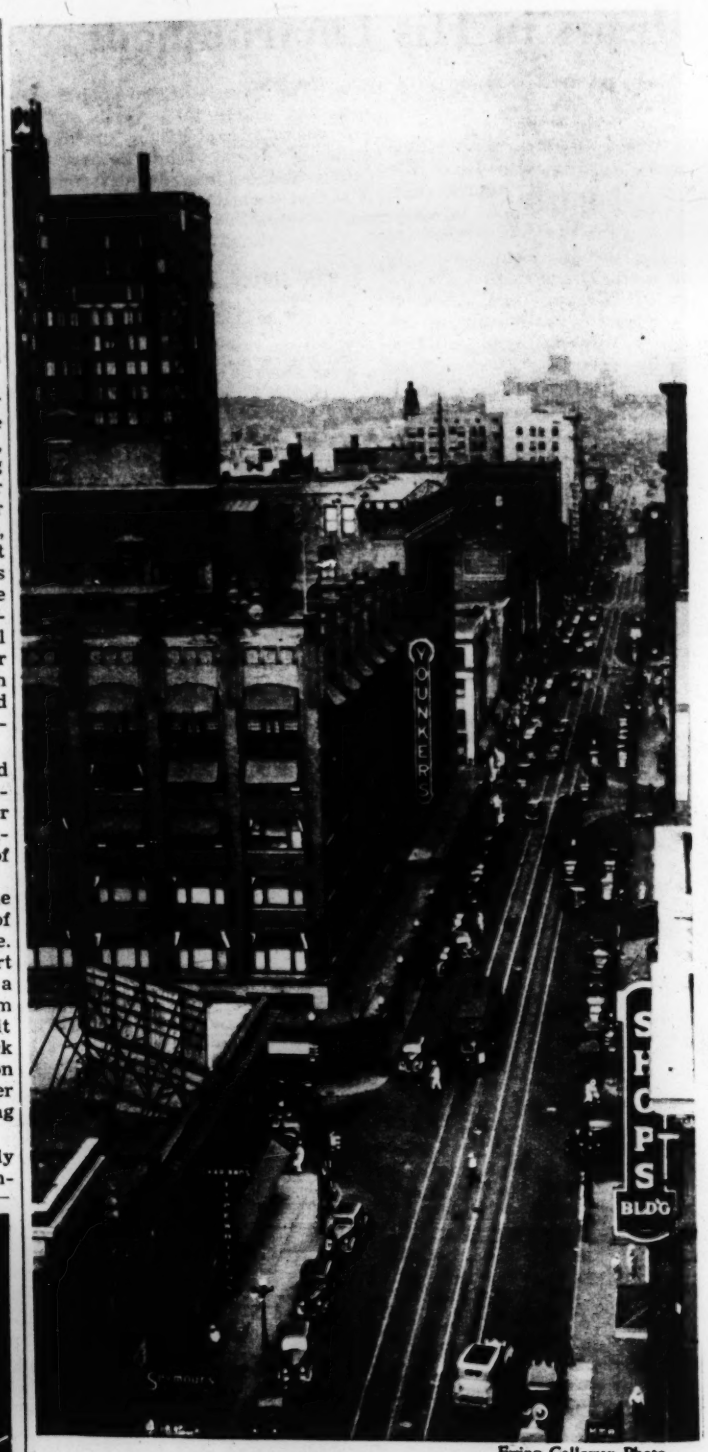
From a Midwest farmer, too, the Institute obtained a view of British agriculture in wartime. The speaker, Oscar Heline of Fort Dodge, Iowa, was a member of a small group of American farm representatives invited to visit Great Britain, and he came back deeply impressed. He called upon American farmers to feel greater personal responsibility for filling wartime demands.

Round tables held separately developed some of the most interesting debates. The procedure was to start with a panel discussion, then to open the meeting to questions and remarks. One heard such self-introductions as these: "I'm Ed Brown from Sargent's Bluff," and "I'm Mordecai Ezekiel, Department of Agriculture." Mr. Ezekiel, who came to listen and shied away from the platform, is known as one of the influential men of the present Administration in his capacity as Economic Adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Discussions didn't stop when the meetings adjourned. They continued right into the Pullmans taking the Institute speakers home.

The Des Moines Chamber of Commerce manages the Institute on a budget of about $2,000—a small amount considering the high quality of the sessions. This is made possible by the voluntary work of members who take it upon themselves to round up the speakers. Chairman of the committee which arranges the Institute is Kirk Fox, editor of Successful Farming. Mr. Fox puts in a vast amount of work on the conference, but keeps to the background. Another helpful member of the committee is W. W. Waymack, editor of the Des Moines Register, who has a wide acquaintance all over the country. On the committee are also found a couple of bankers, a university president, a trade union official, the State Secretary of Agriculture, the counsel for an insurance company, an economist, a public relations man, two farmers, and an industrialist or two.

DOROTHEA KAHN



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PLANTABBS

. . Poles

(Continued from Page 4)

had been an intimate friend of Theodore Roosevelt. Hector as a boy had spent some trying months in an English concentration camp in the Boer country in South Africa, but, escaping with his father, came to the United States and Mexico, and from Silver Bay, N. Y., planned his life in the wild places of the New World. Thus, sympathetic with the Polish refugees from the start, he threw his whole effort into making life as comfortable for them as possible in this place chosen by governmental commission; and knowing Mexico in every detail—labor, language, customs—and having rebuilt and managed haciendas for years and years, he was able to put over a building project that was described even by people in Mexico as "miraculous." He was the first up in the morning, he assembled the workmen, he chased down supplies, he interviewed the Mayor, the Governor, and all other officials, and even appeared in court on two occasions to settle land disputes. He gave up five acres or more of his own land to the first group of refugees to allow them tillable gardens, and he won friends for them throughout the surrounding country.

All labor in this camp was to be noncompetitive. Quick projects for engaging the refugees and taking up spare time were evolved. A herd of cows was bought, pigs soon made their appearance in the barns, huge flocks of hens came in from everywhere. The blacksmiths soon had their forges going, the carpenters were busy in workshops, the painters, the masons, the needlewomen, the barbers, all found their corners and began to function. Cooks and dining room stewards quickly organized and took over the preparation and service of food. The shoemakers first worked under the trees and then gradually found quarters—some of them even building their own homes. Sports were begun, volleyball nets went up like magic, and footballs were soon rolling in the open fields.

But most important of all, the farmers went quickly to their work. Six mules had been purchased, and plows had been obtained by our "Dutchman" in San Luis Potosi, where he had also procured working tools, electric fixtures, pumps and plumbing supplies. I think Mr. Snyman's masterpiece on a buying expedition was an old trolley car which he lugged back on a truck and set on the seven-kilometer tracks that led to the railroad station, and let the mules drag it back and forth to the city. Soon the women took to the fields, for most of these Poles are farmers, and they literally made the desert bloom like—well, like Santa Rosa.

There were problems, of course, and there had to be a police force, including three very able women. Most of the organization work was done by representatives of the Polish Government, chiefly Alexander Wiesiolowski of the Polish Legation in Mexico City, and Henryk Stebelski, who accompanied the group as director from India. The Mexican Government kept its representatives on the ground and naturally they were the real authorities, but they did an excellent job and took up only those problems which were brought to them officially, and let the Poles handle practically all of their own affairs.

The refugee problem is one that the world must face, and with it, of course, rehabilitation. It does no good to spoil refugees. There isn't a Pole in Santa Rosa who wouldn't trade free quarters, free meals, and free clothes for a little house out on the steppe somewhere where he could be his own boss again and earn his own living. They've come through some things that might make others quail. But they saved Europe, in the early days, from the Asiatics, and they stopped the conquering Turks at Vienna, and they stood up against Hitler.

"IS THIS SEAT TAKEN?"

On the Beam . . . . . .

Japanese Evolution

In time the Japanese themselves will find the way to a freer system and a higher standard of living.—HELEN MEARS.

Let's Talk It Over

Plain talk will help clear the air of suspicion and it will strengthen, rather than weaken, the natural association of England and America and the solidarity of the Allies. It will help us bring about the more decent world on which lasting peace depends.—ALF M. LANDON.

Government for the Free

The founders of this Government realized that if their experiment proved to be successful, it meant those who participated in the government must be an educated people. It was not a government designed for slaves or a slave-mind, but it was designed as a government for free men with a free mind.—J. O. BOYD, Keokuk, Iowa.

Efficiency Experts Needed

Many women in war work make a real effort to fulfill all their domestic duties, but it takes a high degree of efficiency to manage both jobs.—AGNES MEYER.

War Transport Costly

The first thing you learn about war transport is that cost doesn't count. Which means that most wartime transport routes and methods will have to be changed, abandoned, or subsidized when the war is over.—H. V. KALTENBORN.

Tragedy and Irony

The tragedy and irony of our present position is that we who would make no commitment to support world peace are now making contributions a thousand-fold greater to support a world war.—JUSTICE ROBERT JACKSON.

Gestapo "Off" the Ferry

On March 10, Gestapo men arrived with the Danish ferry that went to the Swedish town of Helsingborg. The Swedish police went aboard and asked the Gestapo what they were doing here. The Gestapo told them to get off the Danish ferry. The Swedish chief of police in Helsingborg ordered the Germans to be disarmed and locked up below deck until the ferry had left Swedish waters. The Gestapo men were furious, but not one of them has taken the ferry since.—DANISH LISTENING POST.

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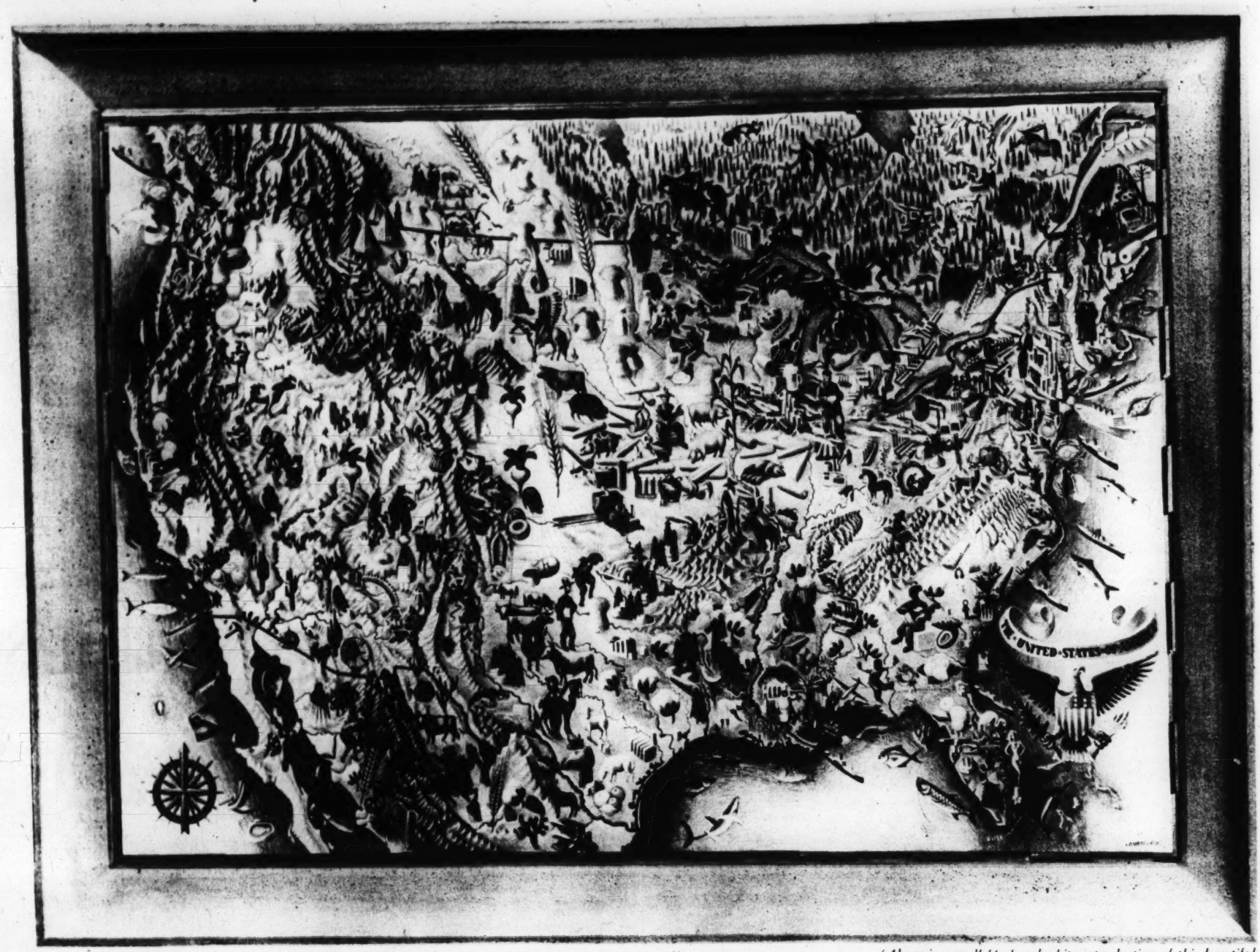

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Fighting Engineers

PRAISED BY Generals Patton, Montgomery, and Alexander, American engineer soldiers have won deserved recognition for the part they played in the war against the Axis armies in Italy.

Said Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Ground Commander in the Mediterranean theater:

"I visited the American front and for several days never saw such remarkable engineering accomplishments. It was magnificent. The American Engineers built miles of roads over mountains you wouldn't think you could get a mule over."

Official U. S. Army Photo

Tanks Cross Inflated Rubber Pontoon Bridge While Engineers Who Built Bridge Furnish Security With 50-Caliber Machine Gun

Everybody involved in the present campaign, from privates through generals, agreed that this is certainly an "Engineers' War."

* * *

Consider some of the obstacles army engineers faced in making the advance possible. Fully 160 bridges were blown up in one American invasion area alone. The roads around these bridges were mined, river beds were mined, places the ordinary soldier would pick for bivouac were covered with these devices. One minefield of six acres was found to contain 800 mines.

The extent to which the Germans used explosives, a highly valuable and sometimes scarce front-line commodity, made American engineers angry. Every single span of a seven-span bridge was demolished. A bridge would be destroyed from abutment to abutment, and, in many cases, the enemy used as high as 1,000 pounds of explosives on a single bridge.

* * *

Two instruments that made the engineer feats possible were the bulldozer and the mine detector. The detector would pick up the mines planted on the by-passes of a bridge and the bulldozer would knock out a rough trail that military traffic could follow in a few hours in most cases. Occasionally one of these jobs would require a full 24 hours. The peak of German ingenuity was reached when they dropped 50 yards of road running along a cliff right into the sea—there was no way of getting around this one. Their best mine planting was in the roads that crossed the Mount Etna lava beds before the crossing was made into Italy. Mines in that location failed to register on the mine detector due to the metal in the lava.

One group of Engineers under the command of Capt. Alex T. Forrest of McKeesport, Pa., built a 12-mile supply road in three days that was directly responsible for the cracking of the early Axis defenses.

"There was no road—not even a footpath—in the area we wanted to traverse," Captain Forrest related, "and, when we finished it, the road crossed 13 mountains with a number of peaks between. We also had to cross a river bed every half mile or so.

"Our biggest problem was infantry supply convoys. Every time we built 15 feet of road, they moved up 15 feet. They followed us all the way. Three days ago, only a goat could have gone over that road—now we have 2½-ton trucks roaring over it."

Searching for the best terrain through which to construct a road, Army engineers uncovered an ancient Roman highway convertible to modern traffic. The fleeing Axis troops had blown a bridge along a main artery of supply. Engineer reconnaissance men scouting for a way to get around this obstacle stumbled on the Roman road. Sand grass grew through gaps in the stone surface, successfully camouflaging the highway from the enemy troops that had passed previously.

Engineers set to work with their equipment, and in four hours, using only 150 men, they had cleared one and a half miles of road for American troops.

Synthetic Rubber Here to Stay

No matter how cheap and plentiful tree rubber may become in the future, it is clear that many of these man-made varieties designed for special purposes have come to stay.—HARLAND MANCHESTER.

Over the Editor's Desk

ERIC P. KELLY, author of the article, "Here Come the Poles," is a writer of books with Polish backgrounds. He is a professor of journalism at Dartmouth College, on leave by reason of work with the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations set up by Governor Lehman. The OFRRO is now merged with the UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration).

* * *

ROBERT R. MULLEN, whose assignment in Washington takes him up Capitol Hill and puts him in close touch with the nation's legislators, has more than a word of caution to give about inflation, the enemy of peace and order. He is a regular member of the editorial staff of this paper and a student of economics.

* * *

In the first World War, the lowly pigeon had a distinctive part to play. Again it comes into the picture. And in a way for which no tribute is too great, as one learns from the story on "Pigeon Heroes" by LORINE LETCHER BUTLER.

FRANK DAUGHERTY says, in his "Singing Westerns," that it begins to appear as if the good old days were here again. For 83 of 316 features produced in Hollywood last year were "westerns." Mr. Daugherty is our Hollywood correspondent.

* * *

Quite recently, on Feb. 26 to be exact, we printed a color projection of Europe showing the continent spreading out in fan shape from Great Britain. The map proved highly popular. Today we print a page of maps illustrating another phase of the war—how the food-producing areas are passing out of Nazi hands.

* * *

People generally think of cacti as plants with spikes, odd shaped, dull green. Yet some are superbly uniform, rich in color. They flower in the desert and provide refreshing spots of beauty. Interesting examples of cacti in bloom are to be found in this issue, accompanying the article by HARRY DE LASAUX. W. W. C.

SELBY "VERTICAL" BARBECUE PLANS $1 Postpaid

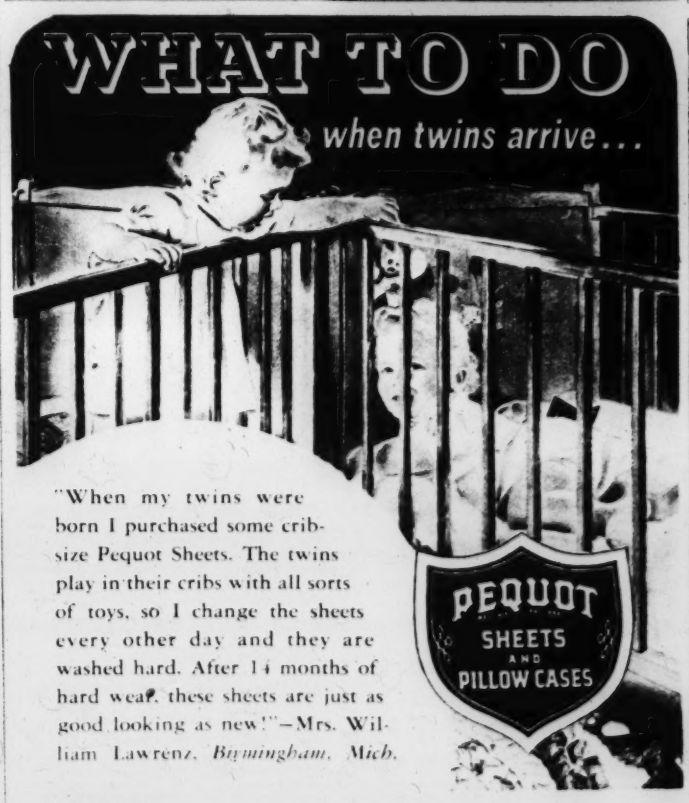
"THROW A BARBECUE." Your family and their friends will rave about this new, exciting and thrilling outdoor entertainment around your "VERTICAL" barbecue in your garden.

Inexpensive. Easy to build in your spare time with any kind of masonry at hand and our complete plans; 4 big sheets with 49 detailed construction drawings, hints and suggestions.

Send for your BLUEPRINTS OF FUN today, only $1, postpaid. Makes an unique gift. See your local building material dealer for a set of Selby "VERTICAL" Barbecue plans or write to

ALLEN SELBY ASSOCIATES
1836 Chase Ave. Dept. C Chicago 26, Ill.

WHAT TO DO when twins arrive...



"When my twins were born I purchased some crib-size Pequot Sheets. The twins play in their cribs with all sorts of toys, so I change the sheets every other day and they are washed hard. After 14 months of hard wear, these sheets are just as good looking as new!"—Mrs. William Lawrenz, *Birmingham, Mich.*

PEQUOT SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

PEQUOT is making tremendous quantities of sheets for the armed forces . . . but thanks to greatly increased production, we can make some for civilian needs too. Pequot Mills, Salem, Massachusetts.

Freed-Eisemann

ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT RADIO-PHONOGRAPHS

Today

PLAYING ITS PART IN THE MIGHTY SYMPHONY OF AMERICAN WAR PRODUCTION

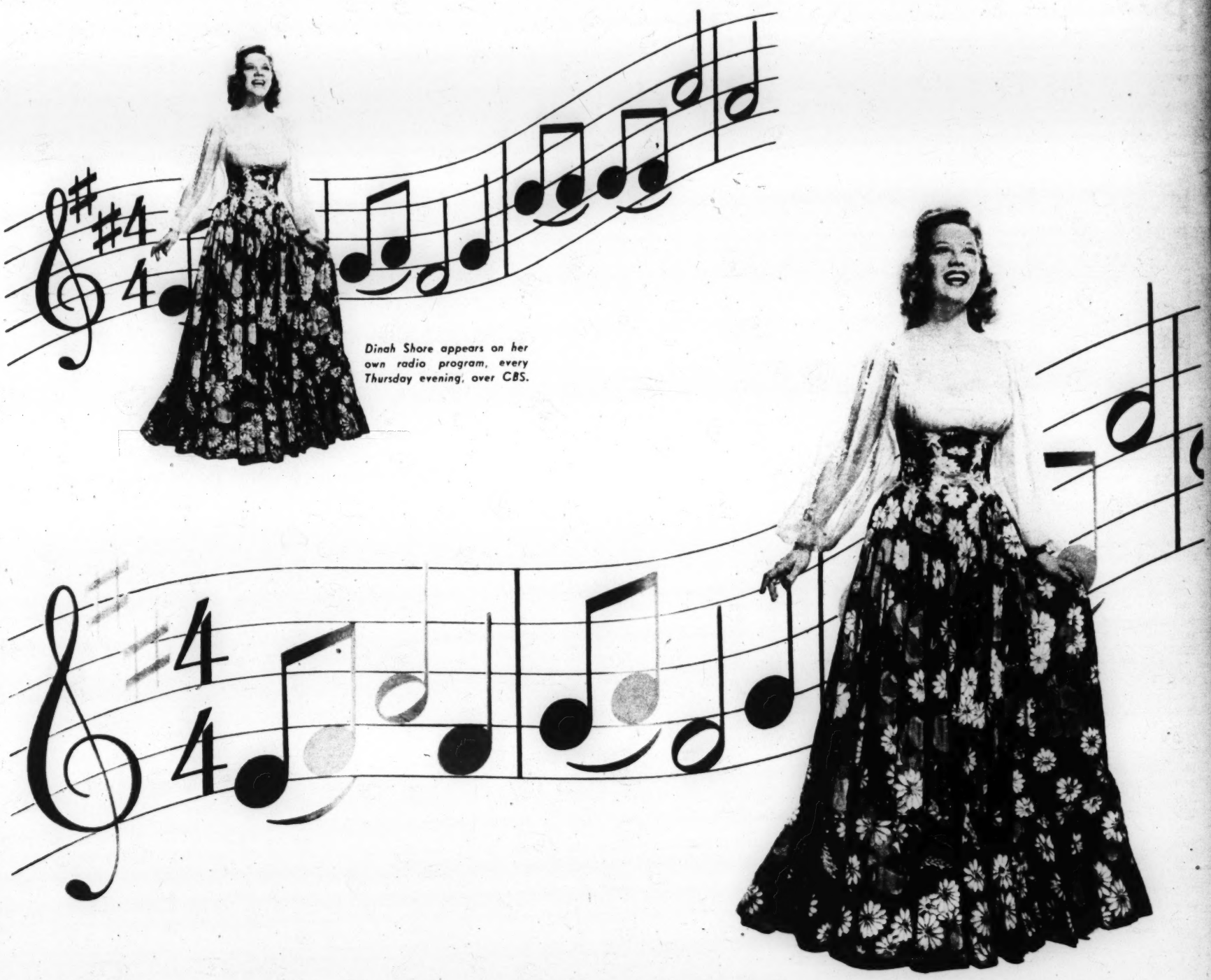
Tomorrow, when our part in the mighty symphony of American war production is completed, Freed-Eisemann will turn to the arts of peace and once again produce the finest in radio-phonographs.

The post-war Freed-Eisemann will be worthy of its magnificent pre-war predecessors whose superb qualities are recognized today in thousands of fine homes where great music and distinguished furniture are appreciated and loved.

If, in the radio you plan to buy after the war, you desire the full, pure exquisite tone of FM broadcasting at its finest, plus the best in standard radio and record reproduction, in cabinets designed to enrich and harmonize with authentic period decorative themes, you will want a Freed-Eisemann.

Freed Radio Corporation, New York, N. Y.

"For Extraordinary Performance"

REMEMBER THE NAME FREED-EISEMANN WHEN YOU BUY YOUR POST-WAR RADIO-PHONOGRAPH WITH FM

Dinah Shore appears on her own radio program, every Thursday evening, over CBS.

Only FM radio brings you Dinah Shore in glorious "Natural Color"

She's glamorous, she's a hit, *she's different* — on an FM (Frequency Modulation) radio!

This new kind of reception is what engineers from the beginning of radio have tried to give you—music in the home that sounds exactly like music in the concert hall.

Conventional radio can't quite do it. Something happens to the transmitted notes. They lose "color." Realism is gone.

But General Electric FM radio works on a different principle! The tones and *overtones* that give music its beauty come through clear and true. The highest high notes, the lowest low notes, which conventional radio can't pick up clearly, are reproduced now without distortion. You are listening, for the first time, to music in glorious "natural color"!

General Electric built the first FM radio receivers, and has built more FM broadcasting equipment than any other manufacturer. General Electric also operates its own FM radio station.

When it is again possible to manufacture radio sets for the home, General Electric will bring you radios and radio-phonographs with FM, table models, and a new kind of portable with its own built-in storage battery and charger. *General Electric, Schenectady, New York.*

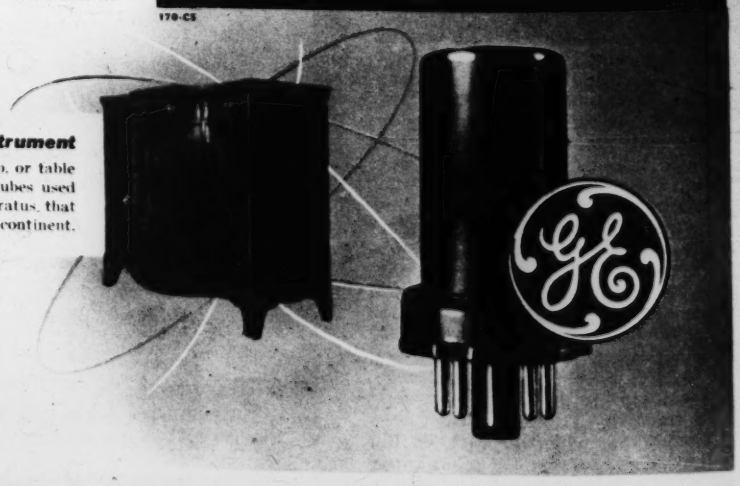
• Tune in General Electric's "The World Today" and hear the news from the men who see it happen, every evening except Sunday at 6:45 E.W.T. over CBS network. On Sunday evening listen to the G-E "All Girl Orchestra" at 10 E.W.T. over NBC.

• **Every week 192,000 General Electric employees purchase more than a million dollars' worth of War Bonds.**

RADIO · TELEVISION · ELECTRONICS

GENERAL ELECTRIC

170-C5



Every General Electric radio is an electronic instrument

The heart of every General Electric radio-phonograph, portable radio, or table model radio is the electronic tube. This tube is similar to electronic tubes used in G-E television equipment, and in amazing G-E electronic apparatus that speeds war output in thousands of industrial plants across the continent.